

AN
ENGLISH
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Latine Tongue.

*For the Use of the Lower Forms in
Westminster School.*



L O N D O N
Printed by JOHN REDMAYNE.
MDCCLXXV.

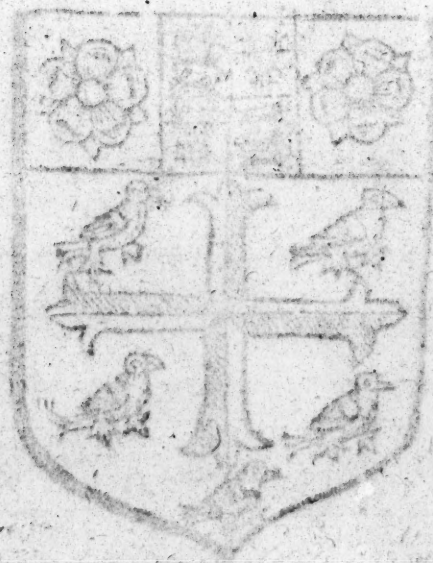
AN
ENGLISH

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Latin Tongue.

For the Use of the Lower Form in
Wellington School.



LONDON:
Printed by J. G. ALLEN,
MILNER.

An Introduction to the Latine Tongue.

Grammar teacheth the right way of *Speech*.
There be four parts of Grammar.
1. Letters. 2. Syllables. 3. Words.
4. Sentences.

Letters make a Syllable, Syllables a Word,
Words a Sentence.

LETTERS.

There be twenty four English Letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q.
R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. v. w.
x. y. z. *k. w. y.* are not Latine Letters.

Great Letters are used in the beginning of proper
names, emphatical words, sentences, and verses.

Letters are either Vowels, or Consonants.

There are five Vowels, a. e. i. o. u; *y* also an im-
proper Vowel.

Vowels joyned together make a Diphthong.

The Latine Diphthongs are chiefly six, *e. æ. ai. au.*
ei. eu. The English abound, as in *friend, people, &c.*

There are nineteen Consonants, of which chiefly
l, r, are Liquids; *h* is a note of Aspiration; *g* takes
it to it, to help its sound.

l, v, with a Vowel in the beginning of a Syllable,
become Consonants; as *jest, vine.*

c before *e, i, æ, æ,* is pronounced like *s.*

g before *e, i,* like *gh.*

z before a Vowel like *ss,* unless *s* go before the *z.*

Besides the Letters, there are other Figures, (')
notes the want of a Letter, as *'tis*; (-) joyns the
parts of a word, as *him-self.*

These are called stops (,) a *comma* : (.) a *period* or point: (:) a *colon* or two points: (;) a *semicolon* : (?) a note of *interrogation*: (!) a note of *admiration*: () a *parenthesis*: [] a *parathesis*: (') notes an *Adverb*: (^) notes along *Vowel*: (**) over *i* and *u*, separates that *Vowel*.

SYLLABLES.

Syllables are the distinct parts of a word.

The Letters of a syllable must not be disjoyned in the end of a Line; as none of these, *stock stirps*.

A Consonant between two Vowels, beginneth the syllable. Two like Consonants being together, the latter begins the syllable. The same Consonants, which begin the first, begin also the middle syllable. The Letter, that alone begins the syllable, begins it also with another Consonant added to it.

Syllables or Vowels are *long* or *short* in the pronouncing. When the last syllable but one is long, that must be pronounc'd loudest; otherwise the syllable afore it.

A diphthong or a Vowel before two Consonants, is long: otherwise a Vowel is known to be long by use.

One long is equal to two short: two long syllables, or one long and two short, make a *foot*, the measure of a *verse*; the first is called a *spondee*, the last a *dactyl*.

A Verse consists of feet, otherwise called *numbers*.

In *Latine*, six feet make a long Verse: Whereof the first must be a *dactyl*, the six a *spondee*, the four first indifferently either.

Five feet make a short Verse, thus: Two feet, *dactyls* or *spondees*, and a long syllable: then two *dactyls* and a syllable.

In *English* five feet, more usually make a Verse.

Instead of two long syllables, you may use one short and one long, and instead of one long and two short, you may use two short, and one long, or three short.

An *English* Verse consists of Numbers and Rythms, the *Latine* only of Numbers. Words

W O R D S.

THere are eight kinds of words; commonly called *Eight parts of Speech*: *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.*

Any of these may be { 1. *Primitive or Derivative.*
2. *Simple or Compound.*

The four first vary their endings; the four last do not.

The *English* words are rather varied by signs going before them.

A N O U N

Is the name of a thing. A Noun is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Noun Substantive* can signifie alone, and may have the sign *a* or *the* before it; as *a boy* puer; the *Adjective* cannot, as *good* bonus.

A Noun is either *proper*; as *Edward* Edvardus: or *common*, as *a man* homo.

The varying of a Noun is called *Declension*.

To a Noun belong *Number, Case, and Gender*.

There be two numbers; *Singular* and *Plural*.

The *Singular* notes one; as *a stone* lapis: the *Plural* more than one; as *stones* lapides.

Where observe, the *English Plural* adds *s* to the *Singular*, sometimes *n*, as *Oxen*; sometimes it changeth the *Vowel*, as *man, men, foot, feet, &c.*

A Noun hath six cases in *English* thus to be known,

1. The *Nominative*, *a* or *the*; 2. the *Genitive*, *of* or *'s*;
3. the *Dative*, *to*, *for*; 4. the *Accusative*, like the *Nominative*, only differing in place; 5. the *Vocative* *ô*;
6. the *Ablative*, *with*, *by*, &c.

Nouns may have four *Genders*; 1. *Masculine*, 2. *Fœminine*, 3. *Neuter*, i. e. *Neither Masculine*

nor *fœminine*. 4. Common, i. e. either *masculine* or *fœminine*.

The *Genders* are partly to be known by their *signification*; but more fully by their *ending* or *termination*.

A Noun any wise signifying a *male*, is of the *masculine* gender; a noun any wise signifying a *female*, is of the *fœminine* gender; a noun noting *both* sexes, is of the *common* gender.

Also proper names of *rivers*, *winds*, *moneths*, are *masculine*; proper names of *countrys*, *islands*, *cities*; and all names of *trees* are *fœminine*.

Other nouns may be of the *neuter* gender, but the genders of all other *Latine* nouns are to be known by the ending of the *Nominative* case, and the *Declension*.

A *Declension* is the ordering of a noun with gender, case, and number.

Declensions of Latine Substantives

Are five, distinguished chiefly by the *genitive* case.

The first declension makes the *genitive* in *a*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; the fifth in *ei*.

The first Declension contains nouns ending in *a*, of the *fœminine* gender, which are thus varied:

S. N. *a*. G. *a*. D. *a*. A. *am*. V. *a*. A. *â*.

P. N. *a*. G. *arum*. D. *is*. A. *as*. V. *a*. A. *is*.

The second Declension contains nouns ending in *us*, *er*, *ir*, of the *masculine* gender; *um*, of the *neuter*.

us, er, ir.

e, er, ir.

S. N. G. *i*. D. *o*. A. *um*. V. A. *a*.

um.

um.

P. N. G. *orum*. D. *is*. A. V. A. *is*.

a.

a.

a.

The

The third Declension contains Nouns of most * endings, and all Genders.

S.N. — G. *is*. D. *i*. A. *em* — V. — A. *e*.
es. *es.* *es.*

P.N. G. *um*. D. *ibus*. A. V. A. *ibus*.
a. *a.* *a.*

* Ten
tine, c
l, n, o, s
r, u, x,
Greek
i, Lap
Corpus

To the third properly are referred the two other called the fourth and fifth Declensions, which seem to differ from the third, only by contraction. For in the fourth the Vowel after *u*, seems to be contracted into *u*; in the fifth *ee* are contracted into *e* long.

The fourth Declension contains Nouns ending in *us*, of the Masculine Gender.

S.N. *us*. G. *us*. D. *ui*. A. *um*. V. *us*. A. *u*.

P.N. *us*. G. *uum*. D. *ibus*. A. *us*. V. *us*. A. *ibus*.

Casus

The fifth Declension contains Nouns ending in *es*, of the Fœminine Gender.

S.N. *es*. G. *ei*. D. *ei*. A. *em*. V. *es*. A. *e*.

P.N. *es*. G. *erum*. D. *ebus*. A. *es*. V. *es*. A. *ebus*.

Res.

Through all the Declensions observe; the *Nominative* and the *Vocative*, also the *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike: Except the *Vocative* in *e*, of Nouns ending in *us*, of the second Declension.

The *Nominative*, *Acculative*, and *Vocative* of *Neuters*, are the same in each number, and in the *Plural* end in *a*.

GREEK Nouns of the first Declension end in *as*, *es*, *e*; the second in *eus*, *os*, *on*; the third in *a*, *as*, *an*, *ir*, *i*, *is*, *in*, *on*, *us*, *o*: These make the *Acculative Singular* usually by *n*, and in the third Declension by *a*, and *Plural as*. They make the *Vocative* without *s*; and the *Genitive* of the third sometimes by *os*.

Nouns in *e* of the first, *os* of the second, and *o* of the third, keep their Vowel in all Cases. But *e* makes *es*; and *o* commonly *u* in the *Genitive*. Nouns in *ei* make the *Vocative* and *Ablative* in *e* or *a*.

Nouns in *eus* of the second, make sometimes the *Genitive* in *eos*, and the *Acculative* in *ea*; like the third Declension.

ADJECTIVES

Have three Declensions.

The first Declension is of Adjectives in *us, er, ur*, with three endings; the first Masculine, the second Feminine, the third Neuter.

Bonus, Pulcher, Satur.	<i>us, er, ur.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>e, er, ur.</i>	<i>o.</i>
S. N. a.	G. a.	D. a.	A. am.	V. a.	A. a.	
	<i>um.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>o.</i>
	<i>i.</i>	<i>orum.</i>		<i>os.</i>	<i>i.</i>	
P. N. a.	G. arum.	D. is.	A. as.	V. a.	A. is.	
	<i>a.</i>	<i>orum.</i>		<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>	

The second Declension is of Adjectives in *is*, with two endings; the first Masculine and Feminine; the last, Neuter.

<i>is.</i>			<i>em.</i>	<i>is.</i>	
S. N.	G. is.	D. i.	A.	V.	A. i.
	<i>e.</i>		<i>e.</i>	<i>e.</i>	
	<i>es.</i>		<i>es.</i>	<i>es.</i>	
P. N.	G. ium.	D. ibus.	A.	V.	A. ibus
	<i>ia.</i>		<i>ia.</i>	<i>ia.</i>	

Some few make the Masculine in *er* or *is*; as *acer*, or *actis*.

The third Declension is of Adjectives in *x*, or *s* *impure* * having one ending, of three Genders.

Felix videns m o. r s, as r. ve. s, u- r. di- s, &c.			<i>em.</i>		
S. N. x, s.	G. is.	D. i.	A.	V. x, s.	A. e, i.
			<i>x, s.</i>		
	<i>es.</i>		<i>es.</i>	<i>es.</i>	
P. N.	G. ium.	D. ibus.	A.	V.	A. ibus.
	<i>ia.</i>		<i>ia.</i>	<i>ia.</i>	

There

There belong also to Adjectives Degrees of Comparison.

Adjectives are compared [by the foregoing signs, *more*, *magis*; *most*, *maximè*: as *hard*, *durus*; *more hard*, *magis durus*; *most hard*, *maximè durus*. Or else] by these endings, *er*, *est*, in English; *ior*, *issimus*, in Latine; as *hard* *durus*; *harder* *durior*: *hardest* *durissimus*. These are made of the first Case of the word ending in *i*.

---er makes ---errimus, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.
 ---ilis ---illimus in these, *facilis*, *humilis*, *similis*.

Here note the word in the first place, is called *Positive*; in the second *Comparative*; in the third *Superlative*.

The Comparative in *or* is thus declined.

or.		orem.		or.		Durior.
S. N.	G. oris.	D. ori.	A.	V.	A. ore, ori.	
	us.		us.	us.		
	ores.		ores.	ores.		
P. N.	G. orum.	D. oribus.	A.	V.	A. oribus.	
	ora.		ora.	ora.		

Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*, use only the signs: as *pious* *pious*; *more pious* *magis pious*; *most pious* *maximè pious*.

Nouns Substantives or Adjectives, that differ from the Rule of Declension, are called *irregular* or *heteroclites*, of which hereafter. Also,

Some Adjectives are compared *irregularly*; as *good* *bonus*; *better* *melior*; *best* *optimus*. *Bad* *malus*; *worse* *pejor*; *worst* *peissimus*. *Little* *parvus*; *less* *minor*; *least* *minimus*. *Great* *magnus*; *greater* *major*; *greatest* *maximus*.

Adjectives signifying number, are peculiarly declined. *One* *unus*, *two* *duo*, *both* *ambo*, *three* *tres*.

S.N. *Unus, a, um. G. ius. D. i, &c.* The other Cases like *bonus*;

Thus also are declined *totus, solus, ullus, nullus, alter, uter, neuter*, and *alius*, which makes the Neuter *alind*; the six last want the Vocative.

duo,ambo. orum. obus. os. o. obus.
P.N. *a. G.arum. D.abus. A.as. V.a. A.abus.*
o. orum. obus. o. o. obus.
tres. tres. tres. tres.

P.N. *G.rium. D.tribus. A. V. A.tribus.*
tria. tria. tria.

All other Numerals, from *four quatuor*, to an *hundred centum*, are used alike in all Cases.

Numerals are express'd by these great Letters; I, I. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000. The lesser Numeral coming before the greater, abates it self; as I V, 4. X L, 40.

P R O N O U N S.

A Pronoun is a Noun implying a person; and not admitting the sign *a* or *the* before it.

There are eighteen Pronouns: *Ego, tu, sui, ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujas*. Four only of these have the Vocative Case; *tu, meus, noster, nostras*.

There be three Persons; the first, *I ego*; the second, *thou tu*; the third, *he ille*.

These three, *ego, tu, sui*, are Substantives; otherwise called *Primitives*, of one Declension.

S.N. *ego. G. mei. D. mihi. A. me. V. caret. A. me.*
P.N. *nos. G. nostrum. D. nobis. A. nos. V. caret. A. nobis.*
nostrum.

S.N. *tu. G. tui. D. tibi. A. te. V. tu. A. te.*
P.N. *vos. G. vestrum. D. vobis. A. vos. V. vos. A. vobis.*
vestri.

S. & P.N. *caret G. sui. D. sibi. A. se. V. caret. A. se.*

The rest are Adjectives, whereof these, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, are called *Possessives*.

Pronoun adjectives are declined two ways.

The first Declension

Of Pronoun adjectives with 3 endings, contains

1 Those in *us* and *er*; like *bonus*, *pulcher*; but *meus* makes the vocative *mi*.

2 These, *ipse*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, *hic*, *qui*, *quis*; like *unus* for the most part; and of these, *qui* chiefly is called a relative, *quis* usually an interrogative.

Ipse, *ille*, *iste*, thus.

S.N. *e, a, um*. G. *ius*. D. *i*, &c. but *ille*, *iste*, makes the neuter *ud*.

<i>is</i>		<i>eum</i>	<i>eo</i>
S.N. <i>ea</i>	G. <i>eius</i>	D. <i>ei</i>	A. <i>eam</i> V. caret. A. <i>eâ</i>
<i>id</i>		<i>id</i>	<i>eo</i>
<i>ii</i>	<i>eorum</i>	<i>eos</i>	
P.N. <i>ea</i>	G. <i>earum</i>	D. <i>iis, eis</i>	A. <i>earum</i> V. caret. A. <i>iis, eis</i>

<i>hic</i>		<i>hunc</i>	<i>hoc</i>
S.N. <i>hac</i>	G. <i>huius</i>	D. <i>huic</i>	A. <i>hanc</i> V. caret. A. <i>hâc</i>
<i>hoc</i>		<i>hoc</i>	<i>hoc</i>
<i>hi</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>hos</i>	

P.N. <i>hæ</i>	G. <i>harum</i>	D. <i>his</i>	A. <i>has</i> V. caret. A. <i>his</i>
<i>hac</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>hac</i>	

<i>qui, quis</i>		<i>quem</i>	<i>quo</i>
S.N. <i>qua</i>	G. <i>cujus</i>	D. <i>cui</i>	A. <i>quam</i> V. caret. A. <i>quâ</i>
<i>quod, quid</i>		<i>quod, quid</i>	<i>quo, qui</i>
<i>qui</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quos</i>	

P.N. <i>quæ</i>	G. <i>quarum</i>	D. <i>quibus, &</i>	A. <i>quas</i> V. caret. A. <i>qui-</i>
<i>quæ</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>(bus, & quæis.</i>

Quid is used like a Substantive, *Aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *siquis*, make the fem. sing and neut. plur. *quæ*.

Quisquis like *quis*; but the neuter *quicquid*, *isthic*, or *isthic*, thus.

S. N.

S.N. *isthic-ac-oc vel uc.* Ac. *isthunc-anc-oc vel uc.*
 Ab. *isthoc-ac-oc,*

The Interrogative *cujus* is hardly found but with these endings, *a, am, um.* N. *Idem, eadem, idem, &c.* Acc. *eundem, &c.* *Quidam* also, Ac. *quendam, &c.*

The second Declension.

Contains Pronouns in *as*, of one ending, noting a nation or countrey: *Nostras, vestras, cujas.*

atem,

S.N. *as.* G. *atis.* D. *ati.* A. V. *as.* A. *ate, ati.*

as.

ates.

ates. ates.

P.N. G. *atium.* D. *atibus.* A. V. A. *atibus.*

atia.

atia. atia.

Note these English Pronouns: *I, thou, we, ye, he, she, they, who,* are to be taken for Nominatives: *His, her's, our's, their's, whose,* for Genitives: *Me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom,* for all other Cases, according to the signs or places. *Yours, yours, of yours,* if they belong to one, are to be Latined *in, tuus*; if to more, *vos, vester.* *Him, her, his, them, their,* when they admit *self* after them, are to be Latined by *sui*: *When own, suus.* *Hereof, thereof, whereof,* and the like, are used for, of *this, of it, of which.*

Memorial Verses expressing the Declensions, Terminations, and chiefly the Genders of Nouns.

The Declensions with the Terminations.

Formis quinque suos inflectunt nomina casus.

*Fœminæ a Primæ. Mas est us, er, irque Secundæ;
 Um, neutrum ejusdem. Genera omnia Tertiæ & omnes
 Pene capit fines. Mas Quartæ, us, Fœmina Quintæ, es.*

*Æ dat primæ; secundæ dat i; sibi tertiæ vult is;
 Quarta dat us; dat ei Genitivo flexio quinta.*

The Greek Terminations.

*As, es, e, primæ est; eus, os, on, formæ secundæ est:
 As, a vel an, er, is, i vel in, on, tertiæ, & us, o.*

The Genders of Nouns.

*Quâ mas exprimitur vel fœmina, vox genus id fert,
 Vox, utramque notans sexum communis habetur.*

Si fluvii, mensis, venti vox propria, mas est.
Insula fœminea est, urbs & regio; omnis & arbor.

The Genders of Nouns in all but the third Declension are afore expressed. The Genders of the third are known by these endings.

Mascula sunt er, or, os, o: venter, mos, honor, ordo.

Fœminea, impurum s, x, aus, as, ferè & es, is;

Et verbale in io, & polysyllabon in go, vel in do:

Mens, pax, laus, pietas, seges, iris, lectio, arundo,

U vel e, t, l, c, ur, en, us, vel ar, omnia Neutra.

Cornu, rete, caput, mei, lac, jecur, omen, onus, far.

Græco-latina genus suæ originis omnia servant.

Exceptions to the foregoing Rules of the Genders.

1. Masculines.

Urbs vel in o, vel in a mas est: Agragas quoque Pontus,
Arbor spinus; & hujus quæ vox formæ, oleaster.

Mascula sol, ren, splenque lien, pectenque: salar, lar:

Et fursur, turtur, vultur: pes, poples, & ames,

Pres, paries, stipes, palmis, cum termite, cespes,

Et limes, trames, gurgis, fonsque, tudesque,

Et verres, & meridies vox unica quintæ:

Mugilis & mugil, natalis, aqualis, & unguis,

Calis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, & ensis,

Sic fustis, funis, panis, sic crinis, & ignis,

Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & amnis,

Et vermis, vectis, postis, lapis, orbis, & axis.

As cum composito vel parte; ut centussis, bes.

Vas vadis, & mas, & sanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis:

Mus, lepus: & mons, pons, fons: densque, bidenque, tridenque,

Occi-que dens, orians, & torrens, adde rudensque:

Candex, codex, pollex, padex, grexque, pulexque,

Atque culex & apex, vertex, murexque, latexque,

Ramex, atque rumex, cimexque, forexque: calixque,

Et fornix: volvox: tradux: quot & uncia in unx dat.

2. Fœminines.

Fœmineum est nomen fluvii vel in e vel a prima.

Adria
Mascul.

Alvis,

*Alvus, humus, vannus, colus & domus ; atque acus, idus,
Porticus, & tribus, atque manus, ficusque : pecusque
Dans pecudis ; tellusque, palus, incusque, salusque :
Cos, dos ; talio, per-que-duellio, grando, caro ; arbor :
Quodque senex, juvenis, vir, servus nomen in us dans.*

3. Neuters.

*Urbs in e. l, vel in ur ; siler, (arbor, robur) acerque,
Suber : & uber, tuber, verber, juncus cadaver,
Gingiber, & laser, cicor, & piper, atque papaver,
Ver, iter, & spinther : cor, equor, marmor ; & as, os,
Vas vasis neutrum est ; sic quod variabile non est.*

4. Common.

*Hæc sunt communis generis (sic nota Poetis,)
Pampinus & grossus, queis carbasus adde, rubusque :
Et pennus, & specus ; & torquis, cum reste, canalis,
Corbis, clunis, finis, pulvis, item cinis, stirps,
Scrobs, & adeps ; linter ; margo ; cortexque silexque,
Pumex, obex, imbrex, varix ; calixque pedis pars.
Adde dies ; quæ vox numero mas sola secundo est.
Hæc fœmina ; sal, vulgus, virus, pelagus, mas ;
Quinque etiam numero sunt hæc neutralia primo.*

*His & plura, utrumque notant quæ nomina sexum,
(Queis genus, ut proprii sexus sit mentio, certum est :
Sunt ut homo, bos, dama, canis, limax, & anas, grus ;
Nemo, parens, infans, adolescens ; ales, & hæres.
Interpres, comes, anistes cum praside, vates ;
Miles : & affinis, patruelis, civis, & hostis,
Testis, custos, atque sacerdos ; præsul, & exul :
Auctor ; fur, augur ; judex, vindex, simul indox.
Dux, conjux ; verna : Et per a quæ sunt edita verbis ;
Ut sunt agricola, advena : Sic in fine quibus ceps,
Fex, cen, spex ; ut princeps, forfex, cornicen, ansper.*

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Are of three sorts: 1 *Redundant*. 2 *Deficient*.
3 *Variant*.

I. REDUNDANT, which in the same Case have divers endings.

1 Redundant in the Nominative: As, *baculus*, *baculum*.

2 Redundant in other Cases: As, *jecur*, G. -*oris*, -*inoris*.

Many Neuters, commonly names of Feasts, make the Genitive in *ium* and *iorum*; as, *ancilia*, -*lium*, -*liorum*: *Saturnalia*, -*lium*, *liorum*. Neuters likewise in *ma*, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *matris* or *matibus*; as, *poema*, -*matris*, -*matibus*; *loquingnatia*, -*trius*, and -*tribus*.

Laurus, *pinus*, *cornus*, being of the second Declension, have also the endings of the fourth in *us* and *u*; so *colus*, *vulgus* in the Singular, amongst the Poets. S.N. *domus*, G. *mi&mus*, D. *mui*, A. *mun*, V. *mus*, A. *mo*. P.N. *mus*, G. *morum* & *muum*, D. *mibus*, A. *mos* & *mus*. V. *mus*, A. *mibus*.

II. DEFICIENT, which want 1 Number. 2 Case.

Nouns Deficient in Number.

1. Those that want the *Plural*: As all proper names. Most names of corn, spices, liquors, metals, arts, vices, virtues, diseases, and ages.

2. Those that want the *Singular*. 1 Most names of feasts, as *Bacchanalia*: 2 Others, of Cities, as *Baia*, *Gabii*.

Nouns

Notuns in *u* vary not in the singular, and are used in the N. A. V. and Abl. Cases; but in the Plural, they are regular.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have only three Cases Plural alike, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, except *acies, dies, facies, res, species*.

A Catalogue of Nouns wanting the Plural or Singular: Or having such Cases only in them, as are here set down.

1. Singulars.

<i>Ævum-is.</i>	<i>Gloria as.</i>	<i>Metus-us.</i>	<i>Profapia-as.</i>	<i>Tatio.</i>
<i>Aër.</i>	<i>Gluten.</i>	<i>Muscus.</i>	<i>Pubes-j.</i>	<i>Tellus.</i>
<i>Bilis-es.</i>	<i>Hilum.</i>	<i>Mustum-a.</i>	<i>Pus.</i>	<i>Thus-ra.</i>
<i>Callum.</i>	<i>Hordeum-a.</i>	<i>Nihilum.</i>	<i>Quies.</i>	<i>Tassis.</i>
<i>Electrum-a.</i>	<i>Humus.</i>	<i>Nitrum.</i>	<i>Rus-ra.</i>	<i>Valetudo.</i>
<i>Cœnum.</i>	<i>Indoles.</i>	<i>Pauperas.</i>	<i>Salum.</i>	<i>Ver.</i>
<i>Fama-as.</i>	<i>Jubar.</i>	<i>Pax.</i>	<i>Salus.</i>	<i>Vigor.</i>
<i>Fames.</i>	<i>Iustitium.</i>	<i>Pelagus.</i>	<i>Sanies.</i>	<i>Vinum-a.</i>
<i>Fas-ra.</i>	<i>Lac.</i>	<i>Penum.</i>	<i>Senium.</i>	<i>Virus.</i>
<i>Fel.</i>	<i>Lethum.</i>	<i>Pituita.</i>	<i>Sifer.</i>	<i>Viscum.</i>
<i>Fimur.</i>	<i>Limus.</i>	<i>Pix-es.</i>	<i>Siris.</i>	<i>Vitrum.</i>
<i>Forum-a.</i>	<i>Lues.</i>	<i>Plebs.</i>	<i>Soboles-es.</i>	<i>Vulgus.</i>
<i>Fuga as.</i>	<i>Lurum-a.</i>	<i>Pontus.</i>	<i>Solum-a.</i>	
<i>Gelu.</i>	<i>Mel-lla.</i>	<i>Proles.</i>	<i>Tabes.</i>	

Plurals.

<i>Acta.</i>	<i>Compita.</i>	<i>Gerræ.</i>	<i>Mapalia.</i>	<i>Quisquilæ.</i>
<i>Adversaria.</i>	<i>Creputia.</i>	<i>Idus.</i>	<i>Minæ.</i>	<i>Reliquiæ.</i>
<i>Ambages-e.</i>	<i>Cunabula.</i>	<i>Ilia.</i>	<i>Moenia.</i>	<i>Rostra.</i>
<i>Antes.</i>	<i>Cunæ.</i>	<i>Induciæ.</i>	<i>Munia.</i>	<i>Scopæ.</i>
<i>Antix.</i>	<i>Diræ.</i>	<i>Insidæ.</i>	<i>Nonæ.</i>	<i>Scruta.</i>
<i>Apinæ.</i>	<i>Divitiæ.</i>	<i>Inferiæ.</i>	<i>Nugæ.</i>	<i>Tenebræ.</i>
<i>Arma.</i>	<i>Excubiæ.</i>	<i>Jugera-is re.</i>	<i>Nuntiæ.</i>	<i>Tesqua.</i>
<i>Artus.</i>	<i>Exequiæ.</i>	<i>Lactes.</i>	<i>Oblivia.</i>	<i>Thermæ.</i>
<i>Blanditiæ.</i>	<i>Extra.</i>	<i>Lemures.</i>	<i>Penates.</i>	<i>Tricæ.</i>
<i>Bellaria.</i>	<i>Exuviæ.]</i>	<i>Liberi.</i>	<i>Phaleræ.</i>	<i>Valvæ.</i>
<i>Calendæ.</i>	<i>Facitiæ.</i>	<i>Lustra.</i>	<i>Plagæ.</i>	<i>Verbera-vi re.</i>
<i>Cancelli.</i>	<i>Falli.</i>	<i>Manes.</i>	<i>Plures us-vi.</i>	<i>Vergiliæ.</i>
<i>Castra.</i>	<i>Fauces-e.</i>	<i>Manubiæ.</i>	<i>Præcordia.</i>	<i>Vindiciæ.</i>
<i>Clitellæ.</i>	<i>Ferix.</i>	<i>Magalia.</i>	<i>Primitiæ.]</i>	<i>Visceræ-y.</i>

2. Nouns deficient in Case.

1. *Aptots, or Indetlinables*: having the same end in all Cases, as *gummi, nequam, pondo*. Also these Plurals, *quatuor, quinque*, and so to *centum*: *tot, quot, &c.*

2. *Monoptots*, having only one case; *expes, nau-ri, incitas, inficias, ingratiis, sponte, jussu, injussu, natu, permissu, &c.*

3. *Diptots*, having only two cases; as *Fors, forte*; *impetis, te; tabi, tabo; repetundarum, dis; suppetiæ, -ds.*

4. *Triptots*, having three cases, 1. of one ending, in the Nom. Ac. and Voc. as *cete, fas, nefas, instar, nil, nihil, necesse, -um, volupe, grates*. 2. of two endings, as N. and Ac. *tantundem, G. tantidem.*

5. *Tetraptots*, Nouns having only four Cases.

N. *Nemo*. D. *nemini*. A. *neminem*. Ab. *nemine*.

N. *Vesper*. D. *ri*. A. *rum*. Ab. *re*.

Indefinites, Interrogatives, and Distributives, want the Voc. in both numbers. *Dapis, ditionis, frugis, opis, precis, proceris, sordis, vicis*, want the Nominat. and Voc. Sing. *Vis*, the Dat. Sing.

III. VARIANT. Nouns which do vary.

1. *Gender*: having one Gender in the Singular, and another in the Plural: As *cælum*, Plur. *cæli*: *delicium-a*: *epulum, -æ*: *nundinum-a*: *balneum-a*: the Poets have *balnea*. *Carbasus, jocus, locus, sibilus*; also *capistrum, filum, frænum, rastrum*, Pl. i & -a.

2. *Flection*: as *vas, vasis*. Plu. *vasa, vasorum**, *vasis*: *iter, itineris*: *vis*, Pl. *vires*, &c.

3. *Gender and Flection*: as *Supellex, supellectilis*, Pl. *supellectilia*.

Nouns differing in the end of their Cases from the common Type.

1. In the *First Declension*, *Anima, dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula, nata*, with such others, make the D. and Abl. plural in *is* or *abus*.

2. In the *Second Declension*, Proper names in *ius*, make the Voc. in *i*; as *Tullius*, *ô Tulli*; so *filius*, *ô fili*. *Deus* makes the Voc. like the Nominative.

3. In the *Third Declension*, Names of Rivers ending in *is*, make the Acc. in *im*, and the Abl. in *i*, as *Thamesis im, i*. Likewise *amussis, raucis, suis, tuſis, vis*. Some others are found in these terminations *im* and *i*, chiefly among the Poets; *canalis, clavis, cutis, febris, navis, pelvis, puppis, securis, strigilis, torquis, turris*: and Substantives made of Adjectives, *aqualis, bipennis, &c.*

Neuters in *e, al, ar*, make the Abl. in *i*, except *far, hepar, jubar, nectar*. Nouns called *Gentiles*, in *as, atis*, make the Abl. in *e* or *i*: as *Kavennasate, ati*: so *affinis, amnis, anguis, avis, civis, ignis, vectis, unguis, imber, supellex*. The Poets sometimes put *e* for *i*: as *mare* for *mari*: and *i* for *e*; as *occipiti* for *occipite*, &c.

These Adjectives, *dives, hospes, sopes, pauper*, make the Abl. only in *e*: *memor* only in *i*.

Neuters making the Abl. sing. in *i*, make the plural in *ia*: as *res, resia*.

Likewise the Abl. sing. in *i*, (†) makes the Gen. plur. in *ium*, as *resium*. Also Nouns ending in (*) *es, is*, not increasing; as *unbes-bium, pisciscium*: or in two (") consonants; as *ars artium, merx mercium*. These also make *ium, mas, vas* adis: *dis, glis, lis, vis*: *cos, dos, os, ofis*: *manus, plus, caro*: *lar*: *linter, venter, uter*: *cor*: *sal*: *nex, nix, nox, crux, fances*: *manes, penates, &c.*

Except these making the Gen. plur. in *um*, (†) *celer, memor, puber, strigilis, supplex, uber, vetus*, (*) *vases, canis, juvenis, panis*, (") *adept, celebs, confors, hyems*: and compounds in *-seps, -sex, ops, pos, corpor, gener*; as *princeps, principum*. Many others sometimes leave out *i*; as *apam, prudentiam, &c.* *Bos* makes G. *boum*. D. *bobus*.

4. In the *Fourth Declension*, *Arcus, arvis, lacus, partus, specus, tribus*, make the Dat. and Abl. plur. in *ubus, ficus, porticus, quercus, questus*, in *ubus* and *ibus*. To which may be added *genus, vernus, &c.*

A V E R B

Is a word, that joyneth the signification of the rest together.

A Verb is either *Personal*, varied by three persons: or *Impersonal*, varied by the third person singular only.

There be three kinds of *Verbs Personals*.

1. *Active*, known by the sign *do*: the Latine ends in *o*; as *I do love* amo.

2. *Passive*, known by the sign *am*: the Latine ends in *or*; as *I am loved* amor.

3. *Common*, partly *Active*, partly *Passive*: for it either ends in *o*, and signifieth passively, and is called a *Neuter*, as *I am sick* ægroto: or it ends in *or*, and signifieth actively, and is called a *deponent*; as *I follow* sequor: Of which last, a few are found in some Tenses, to signifie passively. The *Neuter* cannot take *r* to it, nor the *Deponent* cast *r* away.

The Verb *am sum*, is called a *Verb Substantive* and hath a peculiar form, with it's Compounds; as *I may possum*.

The English expresses sometimes the *Neuter* by a *Passive*, as, *he was come*, i. e. *he came*: And use their *Active* as a *Passive*, as *I burn* uror,

M O O D S.

A Verb hath four *Moods*, which express the manner: Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Infinitive.

1. The *Indicative* declares the thing. 2. The *Imperative* bids or commands. 3. The *Potential* shews it possible: and when a *sign of wishing* goes before it, it is

called an *Optative*, after the Particles *if, when, that,* and the like, it is called a *Subjunctive*. 4. The *Infinitive* notes no certain number or person.

The *English Imperative* puts the Person after it self, or else after its signs *do, let*. The *Infinitive*, commonly hath the sign *to* before it.

There are also peculiar to the *Latine*, 3. *Gerunds* ending in *di, do, dum*: and 2. *Supines*, one Active in *um*, the other Passive in *u*: All these are used for the *Infinitive*.

TENSES.

A *Verb* hath five *Tenses*, which express the time: *Present. Imperfect. Praterperf. Preterpluperfect. Future.*

The first notes the time present; the three next, the time someway past; the last, to come.

A Rule to know the Tenses in English.

The *Praters* are made by *d* in the end: Sometimes by *t, u*; or by change of Vowels. All the *Tenses* borrow signs of the *Verbs*, *do, have, may, shall, will*.

The *Present* useth the sign *do*: the *Imperfect* the sign *did*: the *Praterperfect* *have*: the *Praterpluperfect* *had*: the *Future* *shall* or *will*.

In the *Potential Mood*; the *Present* useth the sign *may* or *can**: the two first *Praters*, *might, could, would, should*: The *Praterpluperfect* keeps the sign *had*†; the *Future*, *shall* or *will have*.

All make the sign of the *Verb* in the second Person Sing. to end in *st*: the *Present* makes the third Person Sing. end in *th* or *s*, but the *Perfect* makes its sign *so*.

The *Passive tenses* borrow their signs from the *Verb am*.

A Conjugation.

Is the ordering of a *Verb* with its *Tenses, Moods, Numbers, and Persons*.

There are four *Conjugations* of *Latine Verbs*.

(The *English Conjugations* seem to be two: the first changeth not the Primitive Vowel in the *Praters*, as *I love, I loved*: the second doth; as *I teach, I taught*.)

The first makes the *Verbs* second Person in *as*: the second in *es*: the third in *is* short: the fourth, in *is* long.

Is from *io* is long. Except *Capio, Cupio, Facio, Fodio, Fugio, Jacio, Lacio, Quatio, Rapio, Sapio, Specio*. With their Compounds, also *Patio*,

Conjugation of a Verb Active.

Amo Doceo. Lego. Audio.

1. o, as, avi. 2. eo, es, ui. 3. o, is, i. 4. io, is, idi.

	Indicative.	Imp.	Potent.	Infinit.	Particip.
Present.	<i>Amo.</i>	<i>Ama.</i>	<i>Amem.</i>	<i>Amare.</i>	<i>Amant.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Amabam.</i>		<i>Amarem.</i>		
1. Future	<i>Amabo.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Amavi.</i>		<i>Amaverim.</i>	<i>Amavisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Amaveram.</i>		<i>Amavissem.</i>		
2. Future			<i>Amavero.</i>		<i>Amaturus.</i>
Present.	<i>Doceo.</i>	<i>Doce.</i>	<i>Doceam.</i>	<i>Docere.</i>	<i>Docens.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Docebam.</i>		<i>Docerem.</i>		
1. Future	<i>Docebo.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Docui.</i>		<i>Docuerim.</i>	<i>Docuisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Docueram.</i>		<i>Docuisssem.</i>		
2. Future			<i>Docuero.</i>		<i>Docturus.</i>
Present.	<i>Lego.</i>	<i>Lege.</i>	<i>Legam.</i>	<i>Ligere.</i>	<i>Legens.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Legēbam.</i>		<i>Legerem.</i>		
1. Future	<i>Legam.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Legi.</i>		<i>Legerim.</i>	<i>Legisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Legeram.</i>		<i>Legissem.</i>		
2. Future			<i>Legero.</i>		<i>Lecturus.</i>
Present.	<i>Audio.</i>	<i>Audi.</i>	<i>Audiam.</i>	<i>Audire.</i>	<i>Audiens.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Audiebam.</i>		<i>Audirem.</i>		
1. Future	<i>Audiam.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Audivi.</i>		<i>Audiverim.</i>	<i>Audivisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Audiveram.</i>		<i>Audivissem.</i>		
2. Future.			<i>Audivero.</i>		<i>Auditur.</i>

Note. In all Conjugations the Tenses from the Preter are formed alike.

An Introduction to Formation of Persons.

makes	Indic.	<i>Amo.</i>	<i>o, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, ant.</i>
		<i>Doceo.</i>	<i>S. eo, es, et.</i>		<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	Pref.	<i>Lego.</i>	<i>o, is, it.</i>	Plur.	<i>imus, itis, *unt.</i>
		<i>Audio.</i>	<i>io, is, it.</i>		<i>imus, itis, iunt.</i>
makes	Imper.	<i>Ama.</i>	<i>a, ato, ato.</i>		<i>ate, atote; anto.</i>
		<i>Doce.</i>	<i>S. e, eto; eto.</i>		<i>ete, etote; ento.</i>
	Pref.	<i>Lege.</i>	<i>S. e, ito; ito.</i>	Plur.	<i>ite, itote; *unto.</i>
		<i>Audi.</i>	<i>i, ito; ito.</i>		<i>ite, itote; iunto.</i>

In all other Tenses observe these final letters *m, i, o*, & by them form the Persons according to this Type.

m, s, t. mus, tis, nt.

Sing. *i, isti, it.* Plur. *imus, istis, erunt, vel ere.*

o, is, it. imus, itis, unt. int in the Potent,

A, before M, in the Future is varied into *e*.

The Persons of the present Potential are used for the Imperative throughout, *amet* let him love, &c.

Gerunds, 1. *andi, ando, andum.* 2, 3. *endi, endo, endum.* 4. *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Supines. 1. *atum.* 2, 3. *tum.* 4. *itum.*

The Verb Sum.

	Indic.	Imper.	Potent.	Infin.	Particip.
Pref.	<i>sum.</i>	<i>Es.</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Esse.</i>	
Imper.	<i>Eram.</i>		<i>Essem vel</i>		
1. Future	<i>Ero.</i>		<i>(Forem.</i>		
Preterperf.	<i>Fui.</i>		<i>Fuerim.</i>	<i>Fuisse.</i>	
Preterplu.	<i>Fueram.</i>		<i>Fuissem.</i>		
2. Future			<i>Fuero.</i>	<i>Fore.</i>	<i>Futurus.</i>

Formation of Persons.

Indic. Pref.	<i>S. Sum, es, est.</i>	Pl. <i>Sumus, estis. Sunt.</i>
Imper. Mood.	<i>S. es, esto.</i>	Pl. <i>este. Sunt.</i>
	<i>esto.</i>	<i>estote.</i>

The other Tenses form their Persons by the foregoing Type.

Con-

Conjugation of a Verb Passive.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Potent.	Infinitive.	participle.
Present.	<i>Amor.</i>	<i>Amarc.</i>	<i>Amar.</i>	<i>Amari.</i>	<i>Amatus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Amabar.</i>		<i>Amarer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Amabor.</i>			<i>Amatum iri.</i>	<i>Amandus.</i>
Present	<i>Doceor.</i>	<i>Docert.</i>	<i>Docear.</i>	<i>Doceri.</i>	<i>Doctus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Docebar.</i>		<i>Docerer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Docebor.</i>			<i>Doctum iri.</i>	<i>Docendus.</i>
Present.	<i>Legor.</i>	<i>Legere.</i>	<i>Legar.</i>	<i>Legi.</i>	<i>Lectus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Legebar.</i>		<i>Legerer.</i>		
Future	<i>Legar.</i>			<i>Lectum iri.</i>	<i>Legendus.</i>
Present.	<i>Audior.</i>	<i>Andire.</i>	<i>Audiar.</i>	<i>Audiri.</i>	<i>Auditus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Andiebar.</i>		<i>Audirer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Audiar.</i>			<i>Auditum iri.</i>	<i>Audiendus.</i>

Note the Passive hath no Perfect, nor Preterpluperfect, nor in the Potential a Future; but these Tenses are supplied by the Tenses of *sum* and the *Participle*. Thus

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus.

Præterp.	<i>Sum vel fui</i>	<i>Sim vel fuerim</i>	<i>esse vel fuisse.</i>
Præterpl.	<i>eram vel fueram</i>	<i>essem vel fuisset</i>	
Future		<i>ero vel fuero</i>	

Formation of Persons.

Indicative Mood.

	<i>Amor</i>	<i>or, aris vel are, atur.</i>	<i>amur, amini, antur.</i>
Pres.	<i>Doceor</i>	<i>S. eor, eris vel ere, etur</i>	<i>P. emur, emini, entur.</i>
	<i>Legor</i>	<i>S. or, eris vel ere, itur.</i>	<i>P. imur, imini, untur.</i>
	<i>Audior</i>	<i>ior, iris vel ire, itur.</i>	<i>imur, imini, iuntur</i>

Imperative Mood.

	<i>Amare</i>	<i>are vel ator, ator.</i>	<i>aminor, antor.</i>
Pres.	<i>Docere</i>	<i>S. ere veletor, etor.</i>	<i>Pl. eminor, entor.</i>
	<i>Legere</i>	<i>S. ere vel itor, itor.</i>	<i>Pl. iminor, untor,</i>
	<i>Audire</i>	<i>ire vel itor, itor.</i>	<i>iminor, iuntor.</i>

The Imperative Mood in both voices hath no first Person.

All other Tenses from their Persons by this Type.

S. *r, ris velre, tur.*

P. *mur, mini, ntur.*

hor, beris vel bere, bitur. bimur, bimini, buntur.

A before *r*, in the Future is varied into *e*.

Supines, 1. *atu.* 2, 3. *tu.* 4. *itu.*

A PARTICIPLE

Hath Case and Gender, like a Noun; Tense, like a Verb.

There be four *Participles*: two Active, two Passive; Either of which are, 1. *Present.* 2. *Future.*

The *Present Passive* is also *Preter.*

The Participle Active.

1. The *English Present* ends in *ing*, the *Latine* in *ns*.
iens. 1. *ans.* 2 and 3. * *ens.* 4. *iens.*

2. The *English Future* hath the sign about to: the *Latine* ends in *rus*: 1. *aturus.* 2 and 3. *turnus.* 4. *iurus.*

The Participle Passive.

1. The *English Present* ends in *d, t, n*: the *Latine* in *tus*: 1. *atus.* 2 and 3. *tus.* 4. *itus.*

2. The *English Future* hath the sign to be: the *Latine* ends in *dus*. 1. *andus.* 2 and 3 * *endus.* 4. *iendus.*

The *Active Present* is declined like *Prudens*: the rest, like *bonus*.

A Verb Deponent

Is declined like a *Passive*: but hath also the *Gerunds*, *Supines*, and *Participles* of an *Active*.

Sequar, sequeris vel sequere: sequi: sequendi, sequendo, sequendum; secutum, secutu: secutus: secutus: sequens: sequendus.

Where Note, the *Participle* in *us*, is *Englished* by the sign having; as, *secutus* having followed.

Formation

Formation of the Tenses.

The *Present* is the root of all other Tenses.

The *Perfect* tense.

Is made of the second person of the *Present*, by turning 1. *as* into *avi*: 2. *es* into *ui*: 3. *is* into *i*: 4. *is* into *ivi*.

Many Verbs of the four Conjugations, make the *Perfect* tenses otherwise.

In the first Conjugation, these four ways, 1. in *vi*; as *lavo, lavi*: 2. in *ui*; as *domo-mui*: 3. *do* makes *dedi*. 4. *sto* make *steti*.

In the second also, these four ways, 1. in *di*; as *video-di*: whereof some repeat their first Consonant with the Vowel; as *mordeo, momordi*: 2. in *si*; as *geo* after *l*; with some others: 3. in *xi*: as *luceo, luxi*: 4. in *vi*, as those that end in *veo*; and others.

In the third, these six ways, 1. in *si*; as *go* after *r*, and many others: 2. in *xi*; as *-bo, -go, -cto*, and others: 3. in *psi*; as *-bo, -po*, and others: 4. in *ui*; as *-lo, mo*, and others: 5. in *vi*; as *-sco, -no*, and others: 6. in *ivi*, as *peto, &c.*

Here also divers Verbs repeat their first letters, as, *curro, cucurri*: others change their Vowel; as, *ago, egi*; *fallo, fefelli*; *cano, cecini*: or lose a Consonant, as, *vinco, vici*; *rumpo, rupi*.

Some have two *Preters*, as, *pungo, punxi, pupuxi*.

In the fourth Conjug. these three ways: 1. in *si*, as, *sentio, sensi*, and others: 2. in *xi*; as *sancio, sanxi, &c.* 3. *venio* makes *veni*.

Many

Many of these *Verbs compounded*, change their first vowel: 1. into *e*; as *damno, condemnq*: 2. into *i*, as *tango, contingo*: [of this kind some keep the vowel of the simple, in the perfect, as *inficio, infeci*.] 3. into *u*; as *calco, conculco*. 4. some cast away *a*; as *claudio, occludo*.

The repeated Consonant of the Preter tense, is omitted in the compound, as *intendo, intendi*.

The Imperfect and Future.

Are formed of the second person of the Present, by turning *s* of the *io* makes first and second Conjug. into *bam* and *bo*; as *amas-abam-abo*: *doces ebam sebam, i-ebo*. But in the third, *i* is into *ebam-am*; as *legis-ebam-am*. In the fourth, *am*. *i* is into *iebam, iam*; as *audis-iebam-iam*.

The Imperative

Is made of the second person of the Present Indicative, by casting away *s*; *amas, ama*: but in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis, lege*.

The Potential

Forms the Present and Imperfect from the like Tenses of the Indicative, by turning *o* into *am*; *bam* into *rem*; as *lego, -am, legebam-rem*. But in the first Conjug. *o* makes *em*; as *amo-em*: and in the fourth, *iebam-irem*; as *audiebam audirem*. *erem*.

The Preterpluperfect of the Indicative, and the three last tenses of the Potential, are made of the Perfect of the Indicative, by turning *i* into *eram, erim, issem, ero*.

The Infinitive

Present is made of the second person of the Indicative present, by changing *s* into *re*; as *amas amare*: But here also in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis, legere*.

The perfect is made of the first person of the Indicative perfect, by changing *i* into *isse*; as *amavi, amavisse*.

The Supine

Is made of the Preter, by turning *i* into *tum*: and casting away *u*, as *amavi, amatum*.

Where note *g, q, x*, afore *tum*, is made *c*; as *legilectum*: But *ni* is commonly made *itum*; as *domui domisum*.

Some

Some Verbs make the end of the Supine, 1. in *sum*; as the *Præters* in *di, li, ri, si*, with some others: 2. in *xum*, as *fluxi, fluxum*.

The letters repeated in the beginning of the *Præter*, are here cast away; and *a* that was changed, is restored; as *cecini, cantum*.

Some Compound Supines change the Vowel of the Simple, as *notum, cognitum*, chiefly *a* into *e*, as *factum, infectum*.

The Participle

Present Active is formed from the second Person of its Tense, by taking *n*; as 1. Conjug. *as, ans*, 2. *es, ens*, * 3. *is, ens*, 4. *is, iens*. ^{io, is, iens.}

The *Future Active* in *rus*, and *Præter passive*, are formed from the second Supine by taking *rus*, and *s*; as *amatus, amaturus, amatus*.

The *Future* in *dus* is made of the Present Participle, by turning *s* into *dus*; as *amans, amandus*.

A Verb Passive

Forms its Tenses from the Active, by turning *o* into *or*: *minto*; as *amo amor, amem amer*. The *Infinitive present* turns the last *e* into *i*; as *amare, ri*; and in the third Conjugation loseth *er* before *i*; as *legere legi*.

A Verb Impersonal

Is known by this sign *it*; as *it behooveth oportet*.

And it is used in the third pers. sing. throughout all tenses and moods; as *it becometh decet, decebat, decuit, &c. it is said dicitur; dicebatur*.

Verbs Neuters do form Impersonal Passives; as *statutur, pugnatur*.

The Impersonal may be applied to all three persons of both numbers.

Irregular Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT; as 1. Present, *strideo, strido*.
2. Perfect: *mereor, meritus sum & merui*. 3. Future, as *sciam, scibo*. 4. Infinitive; as *fulgêre, fulgere, emori, emoriri*.

The Verb *edo* borrows from *Sum* these Redundant

dant persons; *es, est, estis : es, esto : este, estote : essem : esse*. *Esse* is also used for *editur*. The Compound makes two Supines, *comesum* and *comestum*.

Eo (and *Quo*) of the fourth Conjugat, make the Imperf. in *ibam*, and the Future in *ibo* : and sometimes *-iam* in the Compound : *ambio*, only *ambiam*. The Gerund, and Participle in Oblique Cases, use *cū*, for *ie* ; as *periens, pereuntis* : except *ambio*.

II. DEFECTIVES. 1. in the Perfect, as *vado*. 2. in the Supine, as *disco*.

Capi, odi, memini form only the Perfect, and P. pl. perfect ; and, in the Potential Mood, the Future. *Odi* hath another Perfect, *osus sum* : *Memini* also makes the Imperat. *memento, mementote*.

Quaeso, quaesumus.

Aio, ais, ait, aiunt : aiebam, as, at, amus, atis, ant : aias, aiat, aiatis, aiant : ai : aiens.

Inquam (*inquo* rarely) *is, it, imus, iunt : inquebat, bant : inquisti : inquires, et : inque, ito*.

Ausim and *Faxo, is, it, int*.

Salve and *Ave, eto : ete, etote : cre : Allo salvebo, is, it*.

Apage, apagite. Ceo. Explicit. Infit. Ovat, ovans. Prel. dor, for. Imperat. sci, fi, are not used.

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL : those that vary from the Regular form, or borrow their Tenses.

Such are chiefly *Possum, Fio, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero*.

Possum is declined like *Sum*.

Indic. Pres. *Possum, potes, potest : possumus, potestis, possunt*.

Volo, nolo, malo, differ from the form of the third

CON-

em: Conjug. in the Present tenses, and also in the Im-
kes perfect Potential, much alike.

Indicative Present.

the *Volo, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt.*
ne- *Nolo, non vis, non vult: nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.*
am. *Malo, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.*
use

Potential.

in Pref. *velim, nolim, malim.* Imp. *vellem, nollem, mallem.*

These are varied in the persons, as *sim, essem; pos-
sim, possem*, by the final *m*.

Infinitive.

Present. *velle, nolle, malle: like posse, esse.*

Imperative.

Noli is varied like *audi*: all the rest want it.

Fio makes Potent. Imperf. *fierem*: Infin. *fieri*.

Fero loses the Vowel next to *r*, in these: *fers, fert,
fertis: ferte, fertote: ferrem: ferre.*

Imperat. *fer*; also *dic, duc, fac*, lose *e* in the end.

Memorial Verses for forming the Verbs.

Quatuor ad formas verbum sua tempora flectit;

As dat Prima: Secunda dates: is Tertia, Quarta.

Formation of the Perfect tense.

1. Conjugation.

As *avi* format, *Lavo* sed *lavi*, *juvo* *juxi*,

Dat mico, *ui*, *frico*, *ui*, *crepo*, *ui*, *seco*, *ui*, *domo*-*uique*,

Sic sono, *ui*, *tono*, *ui*, *veto* *ui*, *do* *dedi*; *sto* *steti* *vult*.

2. Conjugation.

Es sibi format *ui*. Post *l*, *geo* vertitur in *si*,

Ard o, *rideo*, *suadeo*, & *urgeo* sic faciunt *si*,

Hareo item *hessi*, *malceo* *mulsi*, *torqueo* *torxi*,

Amaneo *mansi*, *jubeo* *jussi*: *Augeo* & *auxi*,

Frigeo sic *frix*, sic *luceo*, *luxi*.

*Fit veo vi : cico sic civi ; sic fleo flevi,
Sic neo vult nevi, vico formare vievi.*

*Prandeo, item sedeo, video, formant deo per di :
Pendeo habere pependi, mordeo vulque momordi ;
Spondeo habere spondendi, tondeo vulque totondi.*

3. Conjugat.

*Is facit i, Sed ho, go, cto, syllaba vertitur in xi.
Adde quibus coquo, dico, duco, struo, fluo, vivo :*

Deme lego legi : post & r, go sibi vult si.

Hec quoque rado, ludo, divido, trudo,

Claudo, plaudo, rodo, ex do semper faciunt si :

Mitto misi ; uro, gero, c:do, premo geminant s.

*Bo vel po sit pli ; bibo, lambo, scabo variant nil ;
Como, promo, demo, sumo, temno itidem pli.*

O dat ui, post l, m ; psallo, fallo, emo tantum i.

Vertitur hic etiam o per ui, pinso, strepo, sterto,

Texo, sic rapio rapui, meto messui habebit.

*Sco vel no sit vi ; simul hac arcesso, lacecco,
Et cupio, peto, quarta ritu, flexa per ivi,*

Vinco, scindo, findo, fundo, linguo suum n :

Rumpo m perdit. Quinque hac a per e sibi formant ;

Frango fregi, ago & egi : Sic capio, facioque,

Ei jacio : pono posui, gigno genui dat.

Quaro quasvi, sperno spreui, tero triui,

Sterno stravi ; sisto activum jure stiti vult.

Multa hic verba duas gaudent geminare priores,

Ut curro, posco, pedo, pendo, quoque tendo,

Dempto s, disco, n tundo : Septem adhibente,

Nimpe hac cum medio i, cado, cado, sic cano, tango :

Cum medio e, fallo, pario : pello pepuli dat.

Multa etiam geminant Perfectum, ut parco peperci,

Antiquum & parsi ; vello velli quoque vult,

Dat verro verri & versi ; pluo rite plui, vi.

Pungo dat pupugi & punxi ; sero semino sevi,

Sensu alio serui : -sivi vult sique capecco ;

Vult sapio .ivi & ui : necco, pecto, -exui, & cxi.

*A lino lini, livi, levi ; à pango pacifcor
Fit ppegi ; pro jungo, pegi ; pro cano, panxi.*

4. Conjugation.

*Quarta dat is, ivi : venio sed vult dare veni :
Fulcio fulsi, farcio farsî, farii, farsî,
Haurio item hausi, sentio sensi, sepio sepsi :
Vincio, sancio per xi ; & amicio amicui amixi :
Pro salto salio format salui, salique.*

Formation of the Compound Perfects.

*Compositum flecte ut simplex : Geminatio cunctis
sed perit, exceptis à dilco, posco, creatis.*

A do nata didi, tibi flexio tertia format :

Unum abscondo abscondi, à sto compôsta stiti dant.

Decurro, excurro, praeurro, flecte cucurri,

Et curri : -punxi à pingo : -pupugique repungo.

A plico compositum cum nomine, sub, re, -plicavi :

*Cetera -ui aut avi ; sic increpo, discrepo : Olevi
ex oleo ; hac obolet, redolet, subolet sed ui dant.*

Compounds whose simples are not used ; at least, not in the Perfect.

A lacio lexi, elicio elicui : à leo levi :

A specio spexi : à cumbo cubui : à p'eo, plevi :

A cerno crevi : quatio quassi : convivio nivi :

Vado vasi : sorbeo sorbui, habet quoque sorpsi.

cello cellui habet, solum percello culi dat.

Compounds changing the Vowel of their Simples.

Damno, laeto, sacro, fallo, arceo, farcio tracto,

Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, parioque,

Et capto, jacto, gradior ; sic cando, fatiscor,

Vocalem primam Praesentis in e sibi mutant.

Juro, dejero, pejero : sic halo quoque anhelio :

Mando, commendo : patior sic perpetior dat :

A pasco, compesco, dispesco -escui habebunt :

A parionatum, perui : sed con, re, -peri dant.

Cedo, cado, statuo, rapio, sapio, cano, lado,

Quero, egeo, teneo, taceo, lateo, salioque.

*Tango, Sic habeo, nisi posthabeo; fateorque,
Vocalem primam presentis in i sibi mutant.*

*So am-
bis from
do. *A placio sic * displicio: à maneo, bene formant:
In-præ-pro simul e-mineo-minui: à cano nata
Præteritum per ui; cœu concino concinui, dant.*

*Adjice & hæc ago, emo, sedeo, capio, premo, pango;
Et jacio, lacio, spicio, frangoque, regoque,
Et, cum præposito, facio: Quæ singula primam
Vocalem thematis, non perfecti, per i mutant.
Sic lego, si non præcedat per, præ, re, sub, & trans.
[Hæc tria, lexii, intelligo, diligo, negligo, formant.]*

*Excipe circumago, perago, satago: simul ista,
Degi à dego, coegi à cogo, supersedeoque:*

*Et coemo: Depango, circumpango, repango,
Oppango: Pergo, surgo abjiciunt thematis re.*

*A calco, salto composta, per u variant a.
Perdunt a nata ex causa, quatio, lavo, claudio:
Et plando, solum quod nata per o tibi format.*

Formation of the Supine.

*I fit tum, dempto u: redit a: geminatio nulla est.
g, q, x prope tum, in c versis; excipe texo.*

*Quoddam ui, dat itum verbum quodcumque secundæ:
Exceptis doceo, teneo: Sic facta supina
Ex domui, sonui, tonui, crepui, vetuique,
et fremui, gemui, molui, strepui, eliciuique:
Et posui, genui, plicui, fugio, bibo, pedo*

*Verba in uo formant utum: ino, vel ruo itum vult:
Sic quoque solvo solutum, sic & volvo volutum:
Vult cavi cantum, favi sibi gignere fautum.*

*Di fit sum: Geminant sed sibi quatuor ista:
Nempe fidi, fodi, pariter sedique, scidique:
Unum rite dedi formare datum solet, ex do.*

*Li, ri; sum: pepuli tamen, atque culi facit i, -sum;
Deme tuli latum, peperit sic excipe partum.*

*Si fit sum: nisi sed missum, s geminato:
Post p, si format tum: emi emptum, sulcio fultum,*

Ussi ustum, gessi gestum, torfi quoque tortum;
Farsi, farsi, indulsi: hansi haustum, torreo tostum.

Cellui habet celsum, Amero, censeo, flecte. sui-sum,
Figo, flecto, necto, pecto, plecto, fluo, -xum.

Fingo, mingo, pingo, ringo, stringo, pinso, adimunt n.

Hy-
peum

Rariis hæc forma, uenivi à ueneo venum;
Misceo mistum & mixtum; malsi à mulgeo mulctum.

Pavi etiam pastum, verti versum; colo cultum.

Sevirite satum; Sepelivi rite Sepulcrum.

Dant sola hæc, sint plura licet, perfecta Supinum,
Livi, pegi, parsi, punxi, versi, vulsi.

A sto steii, vel sisto stiti, commune statum sit.

Dat tutudi tunsam & tusum: dat alo alium alitumque,

Sic tendo tensum & tentum; pandi quoque passum

Et pansum; lauo vuli lotum, lautum, atque lavatum.

Formation of the Compound Supines.

Pauca à simplicibus variant Composita Supinis:

A tundo tantum tusum: A ruo nata, rutum dant.

Hæc factum, factum, capium, raptum, a per e mutant,

Et sparsum, odatum, carptum, fartum, quoque partum.

Verte statum, satum in i: didi & ex do rite ditum vult.

Ex notum duo tantum, cognitum & agnitum, habentur,

Ex salum sultum: Ex adolevi sit quoque adultum.

Formation of the Participle.

Verba in or admittunt ex posteriore Supino

Par-cipium, a verso per us: His sed propria forma est:

Dat patior passus: fateor fassus: quibus orta

È capiunt: Gradior sic gressus, vultque fatiscor

Fessus, metior & mansus facit, utor & usus:

Pro texo orditus, proque incipio ordior orsus.

A reor & ratus: A fruor & fructus, fruitusque,

Dat labor lapsus, dat misereorque misertus.

Nitor nisus, nixus, nanciscor dare nactus;

Vultque paciscor pactus, vult adipiscor adeptus:

Obliviscor & oblitus: ulciscor & ultus.

A sequor adde locutus: & a sequor adde secutus.

Junge

*Junge quæror questus, proficiscor junge profectus.
 Atueor tuitus; solet obtueor dare-tutus.
 Acommiscor commentus, ab experiorque
 Expertus, sic ab expergiscor & experiectus,
 Mortuus à morior, formais sic anxius angor.*

Heteroclite Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT in the Perfect.

Præteritum activa & passiva vocis habent hæc :

*Nubo, juro simul iutubo, sic frando, cæno,
 Et placeo sueſco, mereor, poto quoque potus.
 Sic careo (nisi mavis nomen dicere) cassus.
 Adde libet, licet, utque piget, pudet : adjice tadet
 Taduut, & pertasum est : quæ vox dignior usu.*

II. DEFECTIVE. 1. Wanting the Perfect.

*Præteritum fugiunt, aveo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco,
 Meio, cerno, renideo, mereo, polleo, vergo,
 Vado, furo, ferio, tollo * sisto, liquet. In-ſco
 Inceptiva ; quibus non perfectum thema supplet.
 Et Meditativum ; nisi parturio, esurioque.
 Sic ringor, vescor, medeor, liquor, reminiscor :
 Et passiva, quibus caruere activa supinis.*

2. Wanting the Supines.

*Perfecto quæ manca supra, sunt manca supino.
 Junge hæc lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, prodigo, parco,
 Posco, compeſco, dispeſco, diſco, refello,
 Degeo, angor, sugo, lingo, ningo, sat agoque,
 Proſilio, abſilio, metuo, tremo, gestio, ſterto,
 Inceſſi, ſapio, ſido, ingruo, congruo, clango,
 Pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, caluo, cluo, ſtrido,
 Reſpuo. Sic & Compoſita ex nuo ; vel cado, præter
 Occido, cum recido, incido, formant quæ tria-casum.*

*Algeo, fervco, laceo, ſtrideo, ſic timeo, con-
 niveo, flaveo, liveo, ſic parveo, arceo (cujus
 Compoſita-exercitum habent,) ſimul urgeo, turgeo, frigeo.*

*Et quaecunque in-ui formantur Nentra Secundæ;
Exceptis oleo, doleo, placeo, taceoque,
Pareo, item, careo, noceo, pateo, lateoque,
Et valeo, caleo; gaudent hac namque Supinis.*

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL; varying the Perfect,
Passivum Nentra hac adsciscunt; audeo ut ausus,
Gaudeo gavisus sum, sic soleo solitus sum;
Fido sum sisus, fio sum denique factus.

Adde fero, quod ab antiquo titulo rite tuli dat.

Irregular Futures in *rus*.

Ex orior, morior, pario, suo, fac-or-o, -turus.*

Ex his arguo, & eruo, nosco & nascor, iturus.

* Infinitive

verbs

AN ADVERB

Is a Word joyned to a Verb or Noun to declare their signification.

Adverbs { 1. Of *Quality*; as *well bene, ill male, in penes, &c.*
are { 2. Of *Quantity*; as *little parum, enough satis, &c.*

To these two heads, all may be reduced:

To *Quality*; Adverbs of

1. *Likeness*; *As ut, sicut, quemadmodum: so sic, as if quasi, ac si; how quàm, quomodo.*

2. *Comparison*; *As well-as tam, quàm; tum, tum; cum, tum.*

3. *Cause*; *For propter; wherefore quorsum, quam-obrem.*

To *Quantity*; Adverbs of

1. *Time*; *Now nunc; then tunc, tum; when cum; until quoad, usque, dum, donec: As long as quamdiu, &c.*

2. *Place*; *Above supra; about circa, circiter: as far off procul; against adversus, adversum: at apud, before coram; behind pone; beneath infra; beyond*

be, on ultra, *next to*, according to *secundum*, *nigh to* *juxta*, *prope*, *secus*, *on this side* *cis* *citra*, *openly* *palam*, *privily* *clam*, *towards* *erga*, *versus*, *under* *subter*, *up to* *tenus*, *whence* *unde*, *where* *ubi*, *whither* *quo*, *within* *intra*, *intus*, *without* *extra*. Hereunto belong Adverbs of *Separation*, *without* *sine*, *absque*.

3. *Speech*, { 1. *Wishing*, *would that* *utinam*, &c.
under which { 2. *Forbidding*; *not*, *lest that* *ne*.
are contain- { 3. *Asking*; *why* *cur*, *quare*, &c.
ed { 4. *Shewing*; *behold*, *en*, *ecce*, &c.

Many Adverbs are made of Nouns.

English Adverbs end in *ly*, the *Latine* end in *e*, *ter*, *o*, *um*, as *truly* *vere*, *wisely* *sapienter*, *rarely* *raro*, *only* *solum*.

A Noun repeated with *by*, *for*, *from*, &c. may best be *Latined* by an Adverb in *im*: As *man by man* *vitium*; *by little and little* *paulatim*, *sensim*, *by and by* *statim*; *word for word*, *verbatimim*; *from door to door* *ostiatim*, &c.

A CONJUNCTION

Is a Part of Speech, that joyns two words or two clauses.

Conjuncti- { 1. *Copulative*: *And* *Et*, *que*, *ac*, *nor*,
ons are { *neither*, *nec*, *neque*, &c.
 { 2. *Disjunctives*: *Or*, *either* *aut* *vel*, &c.

To these may be referred all others.

To { 1. *Causals*: *That* *ut*, *quod*, *for* *nam*, &c.
Copoly- { 2. *Conditionals*: *If* *si*, &c.
tives. { 3. *Illatives*: *Therefore* *ergo*, *igitur*, &c.
 { 4. *Adversatives*: *Although* *quamvis*, *etsi*, &c.

To *Disjunctives*: *Discretives*, *But* *sed*, *autem*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *tamen*, &c.

Some

Some Particles begin; as *Et, vel, nam, sed*: others follow, as *que, ve, enim, autem, vero, quidem*.

A P R A E P O S I T I O N

Is a word set before other parts of Speech, either is *Apposition* or *Composition*; as *by the way* *ob viam*: *by the way* *ob viam*.

1. These * Monosyllables: *After* *post*: *before* * Most *præ*: *beyond* *trans*: *by* *per*: *concerning* *de*: *for* *ob*, ^{English,} *all in* *pro*, *from* *à*, *ab*, *abs*: *of* *è*, *ex*, *in*, *into* *in*; *to* *ad*, *um*. ^{Latin.} *der* *sub*, *with* *cum*. *A, e.* are never used before a Vowel.

2. These Dissyllables: *About* *circum*, *against* *contra*, *before* *ante*, *besides* *præter*, *between* *inter*, *on* *or upon* *super*. *

Some Præpositions only compound a word.

Many in *English*; as *un, fore, mis, be, &c.*

In *Latin* these, *am, con*, (for *cum*), *dis, se, re, ve*: *amb, an about*, *as amputo*: *con together*: *as confero*: *Dis, se apart*: *as distraho, se- paro*. *Re again, against, or the opposite sense*: *as refero, resisto, recogo*. *Ve without*; *as vecors*.

Some in *Composition*, *change, or lose, or take a Letter, for Euphonie or better sound.*

Abs before *f*, is made *au*; as *aufero*.

In } before *b, p*, change *n* into *m*; as *imbibo, compono*.

<i>Ad</i>	} before	<i>c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t.</i>	} change their last Letter into the Consonant of the word following; as	<i>Accurro.</i>
<i>Ob</i>		<i>c, f, g, m, p.</i>		<i>Opprimo.</i>
<i>Sub</i>		<i>c, f, g, m, p.</i>		<i>Suggero.</i>
<i>In</i>		} <i>l, m, r.</i>		<i>Illudo.</i>
<i>Con</i>				<i>Corrigo.</i>
<i>Per</i>				<i>Pelluceo.</i>
<i>Inter</i>		} <i>l, sometimes.</i>		<i>Intelligo.</i>
<i>Ex</i>	<i>Effero.</i>			

<i>Ad</i>	} Sometimes, before a Consonant	} lose a Letter; as	<i>Aperiq.</i>
<i>Ob</i>			<i>Omitto.</i>
<i>Trans</i>			<i>Trajiçio.</i>
<i>Dis</i>			<i>Divello.</i>
[<i>Con</i> always before a Vowel.]			<i>Coemo.</i>

Some before a Vowel, take *d, r*, as *dirimo, prodigo, video*.

The *English* Verb hath often the Particle compounding, after it: as, *to go forth exeo, to come together convenio, to speak with colloquor, &c.*

AN INTERJECTION

Is a word of *Passion*: *O ô, oh, proh: O, alas heu, hei: wo vœ, &c.*

The same *English* word may diversly be Latined, for its divers significations.

ABOUT: *concerning*, *de*: afore a noun of time or number, *ad, circiter, circa*; otherwise *circa, circum*.

AFORE, BEFORE: With a Noun, or *alone*, *ante*: *afore that, before that, afore, before*, with a Verb, *antequam*.

AFTER: With a Noun, *post*: *after that, after*, with a Verb, *postquam*: *afterwards, postea*: with *manner, fashion, &c.* *ad*.

ALL: *Whole totus*; otherwise *omnis*: *All one* after the Verb [*is*] *idem*.

ALONG: Before a Substantive, *per, along with, unâ cum*.

As: *Ut. As repeated, or so-as* (used in Comparison) *tam-quâm; cum-tum, æque, perinde-ac; adeò ut; as much as, as great as, tantus quantus: as many as, so many as, tot-quot, as like as, such as, talis-qualis; as for, as to, as concerning, as much as belongs to, quantum ad, quod ad, quoad.*

AT: *Near ad, in in.*

BECOME: *Beſeem doceo; be made fio.*

BOTH: The Numeral *two ambo*, the Copulative (relating to *and*) *cum-tum, et-et, &c.*

BUT: *Sed, only tantum; unſeß niſi, præterquam, after cannot, non; after nothing else, quâm.*

By:

BY: *Near juxta; from à, ex, è; otherwise per.*

EITHER, NEITHER: *Relating to two; uterque, neuter; or, nor vel, nec.*

EVEN: *Also etiam; equal par; evening vesp̄er.*

FOR: *Because (in the beginning of a sentence) nam; because of, or in reference to ob, propter; instead of pro; and (with an Accusative) in; afore a Noun of time ad, in.*

How: *Before a Verb, quomodo; before an Adjective or Adverb of quality or quantity, quàm; how put for that, ut.*

LET: *Permit sino; hinder impedio; before know facio; a Noun, mora.*

LIKE: *Similis; like-like ita-ut, talis-qualis; to like probo.*

MORE: *Before a Substantive or Adjective of number, plus; otherwise magis.*

MOST: *Afore an Adjective, maximè; afore a Substantive, plerique, plurimi.*

OUGHT: *The Verb, debeo; after a Verb, quid, aliquid; for ought, afore a Verb, quantum, in quantum.*

NEVER SO: *Afore the Positive, valdè, optimè.*

NEVER A: *Nullus.*

NEVER THE: *Afore the Comparative, nihilo.*

No: *Afore a Substantive, nullus; otherwise non, or no, the Dubitative, necne, annon.*

ON or UPON: *Concerning de; after beget, depend, de, ex; in, with an Accusative. Likewise after such Verbs, as bestow, transfer, &c. Or afore the Noun, sive, contrary, part, it is Latined by in.*

OVER: *Above supra; beyond ultra; through per, trans.*

SINCE: *Afore a Substantive, à, ex, è; after a Noun of time, abhinc.*

SUCH: So (for Such) talis: afore an *Adjective*, tam.

THAT: For *this*, *he*; ille: for *which*, qui.

That, i. e. To wit, because *that*, quod: And constantly after such Verbs; as, *see*, *hear*, *think*, *know*, *believe*, *wonder*, *hope*, *promise*, *rejoice*, *shew*, *say*, or their contraries: But *that*, unless *that*, except *that*, nisi quod. Because *that*, propterea quod.

That, i. e. To that end, so that, ut: always afore the *Potential sign* of a Verb, and after these Verbs, *Pray*, *command*, *counsel*, *permit*, *desire*, *endeavor*, *take care*, and the like.

That, i. e. least *that*, ne: *that not*, ut: both used after a Verb of *Fear*: *That not*, after *beware*, or a Verb of *prohibiting*, &c. no.

THE: Being repeated in such Speeches, the more the more: The first is to be made by *quo*, *quanto*, the latter by *tanto*, &c. hoc.

THEN: Tunc, after a *Comparative*, quam.

TILL: Afore a Verb, dum, donec; afore a Noun, ad, usque ad.

VERY: Afore a *Substantive*, ipse, otherwise, valde.

UNDER, ABOVE, OVER: Afore a Noun of *number*, minus, plus; otherwise *subter*, *supra*.

USE: With a Verb *soleo*; otherwise *utor*.

WHICH: WHO: The *Interrogative*, or *whether* quis; otherwise qui.

WITHIN: Afore a Noun of *place*, *time*, or *measure*, intra; or in with an *Ablative*; otherwise, intus.

WITHOUT: Abroad, foras; otherwise *sine*.

WORTH: The Verb *valeo*; the Noun *dignitas*; worth the pains, operæ pretium; otherwise a *sign*.

YET: Nevertheless, tamen, yet for as yet, hitherto, adhuc.

SENTENCES, or Constructions of WORDS, CALLED SYNTAX.

OR making of *Latine*, two things are to be observed.

I. The Agreement of Words.

II. The Government of Words.

Agreement is, when the words do suit together, in some accidental respect; as *Case*, *Number*, &c.

Government is, when one word makes another following, to be put in some *Case* or *Mood*.

There be three Agreements.

1. Between the *Substantive* and the *Verb*.

2. Between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective* *; * A Participle is to be taken for an Adjective.

3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

A *Verb* agreeth with the *Nominative* case of the *Substantive*, in *Number* and *Person*.

The *Adjective* agreeth with its *Substantive* in *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number*, even when a *Verb* comes between.

The *Relative Adjective* agreeth with its *Antecedent Substantive*, in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Person*.

The *Case of the Relative* depends upon the word immediately joyned to it in *sense*.

The *Relative* in respect of the words following, stands as a *Substantive*. Other words, as *quis*, *quantus*, *qualis* are used like the *Relative*.

Observe in the Agreements.

1. The word *thing*, being left out, puts the *Adjective* in the *Neuter Gender*.

2. Any *Neuter*, *Adjective*, *Infinitive Mood*, *Indeclinable*

clinable word, or a Clause may be in the place of a Substantive.

3. Many Substantives Singular, with a Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, Plural.

If the Substantives be of different Genders or Persons, the Plural agreeth with the Masculine Gender, and first Person afore any other; and with the second Person, rather than the third, the Feminine than Neuter. But in things *without sense*, the Plural is to be put in the Neuter Gender.

When the Substantives are of divers Numbers, the Verb or Adjective best agrees with the last and nearest.

The words *Of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours, &c.* coming after their Substantive, are to be Latined by *meus, tuus, &c.* and made to agree with it; as, *A Book of mine*, *liber meus*. *My, thy, our, your, &c.* in such a Speech, as this, *My picture*, i. e. *of my person*, are not Adjective, but Substantive Pronouns, and are to be referred to Government.

There may be added two other Agreements.

1. When two Substantives come together, belonging both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case, though the Verb come between.

2. The *Interrogative* and *Redditive* must be put in the same Case and Tense.

Make the Question by *who* or *what*, upon one word of the Agreement, and that will find out the other: *Who*, commonly finds out the Substantive *what*, the Verb, or Adjective.

The Relative needs not *who* or *what*; but it self is to be made an Interrogative.

Government.

Is to be known by *Signs* or *Words*.

I. By *Signs*.

Page 4. These Signs * *Of, to, for, with, by, &c.* Note the Noun following to be put in a certain Case thus.

1. A *Genitive*. The sign *Of*, after a Noun; or after the Verb *admonish*, notes a Genitive: After the Verbs,

Verbs, *accuse, condemn, acquit*, or the Verb *am*, a Genitive, or an Ablative, *in* after *skilful*, a Genitive.

2. *A Dative.* The sign *To*, afore a Noun, notes a Dative case. Except *To*, after a Verb of *Motion*; or *to exhort, provoke, invite, incline, belong, call*.

The sign *Of*, or *By*, after a Participle Passive, or an Adjective signifying *passively*, notes a Dative of the *Agent*.

The sign *with*, notes a Dative, after a Verb of *comparing, to meet*. *With* or *At* after *to be angry*.

3. *An Ablative.* The sign *with*, notes an Ablative case: except *with*, for *together with*.

The sign *By*, notes an Ablative of the *Manner*: *For*, of the *Cause*.

Find out the *Manner* or *Cause*, by making the Question.

The Word answering, *how is it done?* is the *manner*: *for what*, or *why is it done?* the *cause*.

The sign *For*, notes an Ablative of the *Price*, after Verbs of *buying, selling, &c.* So *at* after *hold*. But *For, at*, afore these words, *So much tanti, tantidem; how much quanti, less, under minoris, more pluris*, standing without Substantives, note a Genitive.

The signs *On, At*, before a Noun of *time, age, game*, note an Ablative; also *On*, after *to lean nitor, to feed velcor*: *At*, in such speeches as these; *at table, at first sight, at first coming, &c.*

By before *Name, Birth, Countrey*; or a Noun of *measure or space*, notes an Ablative.

The sign *Of*, notes an Ablative of the *part*, after an Adjective, or Verb, signifying *passively*; also after the words *Sick, weary, born, worthy, unworthy*.

Of, after Verbs of *filing, easing, emptying, depriving,*

priving, ridding, spoiling, unburthening, notes an Ablative.

Of, notes an Ablative, sometimes a Genitive, after words signifying *fulness* or *emptiness*.

Then, after a *Comparative* may be concealed in the Ablative following. If *then* be exprest by *quàm*, the two Nouns compared agree in Case.

Signs belonging to Place.

In or *At*, before the name of a City, puts it in the Genitive case. But if the Noun be of the Plural Number or third Declension, it is to be put in the Dative or Ablative.

to, before the name of a City, puts it in the Accusative, *From* or *By* in the Ablative.

The same signs before *Home* or *Countray*, govern the same Cases,

Where note, the sign *to*, is commonly left out before *home*, as *I go home*.

In all other places the signs are to be exprest by Prepositions.

Nevertheless observe. Many *English* Verbs have these Particles after them *Redundant*, and the Noun following is to be governed of the Verb, without them, as *to admit of one*, *admittere aliquem*, *to hope for health*, *sperare salutem*, *to wish for death*, *optare mortem*, *to care for a thing*, *rem curare*, *to wonder at one*, *mirari aliquem*, &c. Likewise after some Adjectives, as *The midst of Winter*, *media hyems*, *the rest of the words*, *reliqua verba*, &c.

II. Government by Words.

Words governing Cases.

1. *A Nominative.* The Verb *am*, and other Verbs signifying *Passively*, require a Nominative case after them; as agreeing with the case before them.

The Question made by *who* or *what* upon the Verb, sheweth the Nominative case.

2. *An Accusative.* Verbs signifying *Actively*, govern an Accusative case. This case is so proper to these Verbs, that it consists with any other case.

Verbs Neuter admit of an Accusative case of the like signification, as *to live a life*, vitam vivere; *to smell of a candle*, olere lucernam. Likewise the Verb *to be hid*, lateo : As *this is hid from me*, hoc me later.

The Defective Verbs, *Away with* apage, *reach* cedo, cedite, govern an Accusative.

Nouns signifying *measure* or *space*, are most used in the Accusative.

Verbs of *asking*; also *to conceal*, celo, *to reach* doceo, *to unteach* dedoceo, govern two Accusative cases.

The Question made by *whom*, or *what*, upon the Verb, sheweth the Accusative case.

3. *A Genitive.* Verbs *to remember* and *forget*, govern a Genitive, and sometime an Accusative.

These Verbs, *to pity* misereor, misereorco, govern a Genitive sometimes a Dative.

4. *A Dative.* Words which imply *relation*, *adding*, or *taking away*, (commonly known by this sign *To* or *For*, after them,) govern a Dative case.

Such are words signifying, *profit*, *pleasure*, *likeness*, *trust*, *obeying*, with their contraries; also *nearness*, *favor*.

Such

Such also are these Verbs of *telling, giving, shewing*; as *to promise, to assure, to deny, to flatter, to revile, to threaten, to pardon, to pay, to restore, to sell, to send*; and many others, which imply this sign *To*, after them.

English Verbs, having these Particles after them; *against, afore, before, after, at, between, on, upon, over*; when they are Latined by Verbs compounded with *Ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super*; govern a Dative case.

These Verbs of *giving, do, dono*; and of *Esteeming*: as *to count, to reckon, &c.* *duco, venio, habeo, puto, accipio*, (besides their Accusative) admit two Datives, usually known by their signs: as *I give this to thee for a pledge* *hoc tibi do pignori*: *I count this to me for an honor*, *hoc mihi laudi duco*: *I impute this to you for a fault*, *hoc tibi vitio verito*: The sign of the thing is often to be understood: as *I count it to me an honor*, i.e. *for an honor*. The Verb *Am* admits the like Dative: as, *This is an honor to me*, *hoc mihi gloriæ est*.

5. *An Ablative*. Verbs of *cost* govern an Ablative of the price; as *it cost a penny*, *denario constitit*.

Verbs of *Esteeming* (commonly having this sign *worth* after them) govern an Ablative of the *intire* or greater price: as *I esteem it worth three pence*, *tribus denariis æstimo*: But a Genitive of an uncertain or smaller price: As, *I esteem it worth nothing, little, more, naught, a farthing*: *Nihil, parvi, pluri, nauci assis, æstimo, facio*. The Verb *worth*, or *value* *valeo*, an Ablative or an Accusative: as *it is worth two farthings*, *valet duobus assibus* or *duos asses*.

The Verbs of *wanting*, govern an Ablative case; also *to obtain* *potior*, sometimes a Genitive. *To enjoy* *fruo*, *to use* *utor*, *to discharge* *fungor*, only an Ablative.

A Substantive and Participle standing by themselves, i. e. neither the Nominative to the Verb, nor governed by any other word, is put in the Ablative case (called *Absolute*.)

The word [*being*] in English is usually the sign of the Case absolute; But it is sometimes omitted before a Participle in *ing*; and in Latine always.

A Noun of time is most used in the Ablative case: but when it signifies continuance of time, most in the Acculative case.

The Rule of the Infinitive.

When two Verbs come together, the latter having no Nominative case to it, is to be put in the Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive hath usually an Acculative before it; or a Dative of the Impersonal.

The Infinitive governs after it, like case as the Verb it self. The Infinitive *to be* hath the like case after as afore it. But having a Dative of the Impersonal before it, it admits an Acculative after it.

The *English Infinitive* (known by this sign *to*) is not always to be rendred by a *Latine Infinitive*, but may be Latined by *Ut* or *Quod*, and a Subjunctive Mood. Contrariwise [*That*] betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive, and the Nominative is made an Accusative.

Sometimes the Infinitive is rendred by a *Gerund*; sometimes by a *Supine*; sometimes by the Participles in *rus* and *dus*.

1. By a *Gerund* in *di* after a Noun, that governs a Genitive case.

By a *Gerund* in *dum* (or Substantive,) and the sign *To* by *Ad*, after such Verbs, *to provoke*, *to invite*, *to apply*, *to call*, *to do*, &c. Also after a Noun signifying the Person, Matter, or Instrument, thus, A man, or a sword *to fight*; stones *to build*, &c. And after these Adjectives, ready, slow, &c.

2. By the first *Supine*, after a Verb of Motion; where also may be used the Future in *rum*; or the *Gerund* in *dum*.

By the latter *Supine*, after some particular Adjectives; as *ease* *facilis*,
hard

hard difficilis, worthy dignus, unworthy indignus, dishonest, foul, turpis, foedus, &c.

3. By the *Participle* in *rus*, for the Active, and in *dum*, for the Passive, Infinitive, after the Verb *Sum*.

The Verb Passive

Governs the same remote case, as its Active; as *I teach thee*, or *I am taught*, *Letters Litteras*; *I accuse thee*, or *I am accused*, of *theft furti*.

The Rule of the Participle.

The Participle governs the same case as its Verb. But if it be used for a Noun that requires a Genitive, it also governs a Genitive.

The Participle in *ing* with this sign *of*, after a Noun governing a Genitive case, is to be rendered by the *Gerund* in *di*.

Otherwise the sign afore the Participle is express'd by a Preposition, and the Participle by a *Gerund* in *do* or *dum* (or by a Substantive.)

The *Gerund* in *do*, { is to be used with a Pre- { Abl. }
in { *dum*, { position that governs an { Acc. } Case.

The *Gerund* in *do* is oft-times used without a Preposition, when it signifies the *cause*, or *manner* of doing.

The *Gerund*, especially in *dum*, doth not well govern the Substantive following; but is better made an Adjective, and agrees with it; as *I go to buy Books*, *eo ad emendos libros*, *not eo ad emendum libros*.

The Participle in *ing* with *A*, *The*, or an Adjective before it, is a Substantive: When it is the Nominative to the Verb, it is made by a Substantive; or else by the Infinitive Mood.

After such Verbs; *to leave*, *to leave off*, *to give over*, &c. it is to be made by an Infinitive, or by a Substantive, and the Preposition *a*.

A Participle in *ing*, after a Verb of Motion, is made by the *Supine*. As he went a hunting, abiit venatum; he came from hunting, rediit venatu.

The Participle in *ing*, coming after the Verb *Am*, is to be *Latined* by the Verb; as, what are you doing? Quid facis? I am reading, lego. Likewise these words, awake, asleep, as, I am awake, vigilo.

The Participle [*having*] coming before a Verb, is to be *Latined*; either by the Participle Preter of a Verb deponent; as having spoken he sat down, locutus confedit; or by the P. plu. perfect of the Verb, and cum, &c. as, having heard this, he departed, hoc cum audisset, abiit.

A Participle in *ing*, after *Of*, *For*, *From*, &c. is oftentimes to be made by a *Subjunctive Verb*; and the sign *Of* (that) *For* (because) by *Quod*, *Of*, *from*, (lest that) by *Ne*; as, I heard of your being sick, audivi quod fueris ægrotus; He was angry with me for doing it, succensuit mihi, quod fecerim; beware of being taken, cave ne capiaris; he dissuaded me from going, dissuasit mihi ne irem.

The Rule of Impersonals.

These Impersonals, *It is the part, est*: *It concerns*, interest, refert; govern a Genitive: But, after the two last, the Pronouns *me*, *thee*, *us*, *you*, *whom*; are to be exprest by these Ablatives, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *nostrâ*, *vestrâ*, *cujâ*.

These Impersonals, *it shames*, or, *I am ashamed*, pudet, *it repents me*, or, *I repent*, pœnitet: *It pities me*, or, *I pity*, miseret, miserescit: *It wearies me*, or, *I am weary*, tædet: *It irks me*, piget; govern a Genitive (known by this sign *Of* or *For*, with an Accusative).

These Impersonals, *it behoves*, oportet: *it delighteth*, juvat, delectat: *it becomes*, decet: *it misbecomes*, dedecet; govern an Accusative Case.

All other govern generally a Dative.

The English Verb (*Must*) may be rendered by the Impersonal *Oportet*; (*may*) by *Licet*: The Noun going before in English, must follow the Impersonal *oportet*, in the Accusative; *licet*, in the Dative case.

Must, may also be *Latined* by the Verb *Esse*, and the Participle in *du*, used in the Neuter gender, with a Dative of the foregoing Noun, as *I must pray*, oportet me orare, or orandum est mihi.

The Rule of *Adverbs*.

Adverbs signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern a Genitive. So the word *ergo*.

Adverbs of *Time* and *Place* govern a Genitive of the same signification.

These Adverbs govern an Accusative: *Adversus, adversum, apud, circa, circiter, cis, citra, clanculum, erga, extra, infra, intra, juxta, penes, pone, prope, propter, supra, secundum, secus, versus, ultra, usque*.

These govern an Ablative: *Absque, coram, palam, procul, sine, tenus*: Which last admits also a Genitive plural.

clam, subter govern an Accusative or Ablative.

En, ecce govern a Nominative or Accusative.

Tenus, versus, are best set after their Cases.

The Adverb (*Not*) coming after the Verb in *English*, is to be set before it in *Latine*.

The Rule of *Conjunctions*.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Cases: As *Et, atque, &c. nec, neque, sive, &c. nisi, praterquam, an*: Unless a special Rule require a different case: As *bought for a penny and more, emptum denario & pluris*.

The Rule of *Prepositions*.

These Prepositions govern an Accusative case, *Ad, ante, circum, contra, inter, ob, per, post, prater, trans*.

These, an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, cum, de, e, ex, pra, pro*.

In, sub, super, govern an Accus. or Ablative in different significations, as in the Catalogue beneath.

The Preposition *cum*, is to be set after *me, te, se, qui*.

A Preposition in the Compound, often governs the same Case as alone, as I go out of the house, *exco domo*: I pass by the house, *praeterco domum*.

The common signification of Adverbs and Prepositions are set down *Pag 35, 36, 37*. Others more elegant, are to be used as the propriety of Speech requires.

A, Ab: by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, against, on, over, through, with.

Absque: without, but for.

Ad: to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to; in, until, against, on, upon, for, amongst, besides, with, after.

Adversus sum: against, to, towards, over against, before, according to.

Ante: before, to.

Apud: at, among, before, by or near to, with, in, under.

Circa: about, round about, about the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

Circiter: about, almost, nigh to.

Circum: about, to.

Cis, Citra: on this side, within, short of, afore. Also *Citra:* with, but, besides.

Clam: unknown to.

Contra: against, over against, to the face of.

Coram: before, in presence of.

Cum: with amongst, by, in, at, after.

De of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.

E, Ex: of, out of, from, amongst, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.

Erga: towards, against.

Extra: without, forth, out of, besides.

In: with an Accusative, into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, against, about. *In:* with an Ablative, in, by, concerning, with. *In:* with an Accusative, sometimes an Ablative, after, for, on, upon,

among: At, near to, an Accusative: At, in, an Ablative,

Infra: beneath, under.

Inter: between, amongst, in, into, at, of.

Intra: within, in, short of, as far as, amongst.

Iuxta: nigh to, next after, together, with or by, as well as.

Ob: for, against, before.

Palam: in sight of, before.

Potens: in, in my power, possession.

Per: by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

Pone: behind, after.

Post: after, since, from, behind.

Pro: before, for, because of, in comparison of, in.

Præter: besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to.

Pro: for, instead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.

Procul: afar off, far from, without.

Prope: nigh, hard by.

Propter: for, because of, near to, nigh.

Secundum: according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.

Secus: near to, by.

Sub: with an *Accusative*, about, a little afore, towards, with a *Noun of time*, after or upon, with a *Noun of Action*, to, unto, under after a *Verb of Motion*, *Sub*; with an *Ablative*, under, in, at, by, hard-by, for with or upon, in the time of.

Subter: under, in.

Super: with an *Accusative*, beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, set over or belonging to (in office) With an *Ablative*, concerning, for, about or at, *Accusative or Ablative*, upon.

Supra: above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.

Tenus: to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compals of.

Trans: beyond, over, on the other side.

Versus: towards, by.

Ultra: beyond, above, more, besides.

Usque: up to, well nigh, until, besides.

Many of these used without a Case, have other significations, as *Abique*, unless, ante, first, contra, contrarily, coram, openly, secus, ill, supra, from the beginning, ultra, moreover, usque, always, &c.

The Rule of *Interjections*.

O, used in calling, or saluting, governs a *Vocative*; in admiring or exclaiming, a *Nom. Accus. or Voc.*

O, Latined by *heus*, *ohe*, a *Vocative*; by *ah*, *vah*, *heu*, *hem*, *proh*, a *Nominative*, or *Accusative*.

Alas hei; *Wo væ*, a *Dative*.

Derivatives govern the same Cases with their *Primitives*, as *like similis*, *similiter*: *near prope*, *propior*,

pior, &c. The Compound, as the Simple ; as, to use, abuse ; utor, abutor, I do enough business, resum sat-ago.

The Phrase (or Periphrasis) governs the same case, as the single word ; as, I have need of, i. e. I need money, Opus (or usus) est mihi, i. e. egeo pecunia. Return home, Redire or reditio domum : It comes in my mind, or I remember it, Venit mihi in mentem, or memini hujus rei.

Government of MOODS.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Moods and Tenses together.

Certain Particles best govern a *Potential* [*Optative*, or *Subjunctive*] Mood.*

1. Words used *Indefinitely*, (after the Verbs, to doubt, to inquire, to know, to be ignorant of, to hear, see, mark, and such like,) namely, who, what, how, when, whence, where, wheither, whither, why, &c. With their Compounds, Whatsoever, what manner of, how far, how great, how long, wherefore, &c.

* Especially coming after a verb in the same sentence

A word is taken *Indefinitely*, when it is not used in a Question ; not in a particular, but general sense.

2. Although, Quamvis, licet, etsi, tamen, etiam ; As if, ac si, quasi, ceu vero, tanquam ; That, ut ; least that, ne ; but that, quin ; because that, quod, qui, quia, Afore or after that, as soon as, When as, Antequam, priusquam, postquam ; posteaquam, simular, simularque, ubi, unless, nisi, ni ; Till that, until, while, dum, donec, quoad ; When, cum ; If, si ; would that, O si, utinam.

3. Not, ne (forbidding) governs an *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.

Most other words are to be joyned with an *Indicative*, unless the sense admit a *Potential*.

Besides the Proper and Regular way, there is also an *improper* and *Figurative* way of Speech.

1. Redundant. 2. Deficient. 3. Variant.

THE FIGURES.

1. Enallage, or Change.
2. Ellepsis, or Defect.
3. Pleonasmus, or Redundancy.

To these, the rest may be reduced.

I. In single Words.

ENALLAGE alters, or displaceth the Letters.

Altering } of a Letter, is called { *Metaplasmus* or *Antitbesis*.
Displacing } { *Metathesis* or *Tmesis*.

ELLEIPSIS casts away }
 PLEONASMUS adds } one or more Letters.

Casting away is called { *Aphaeresis* } Adding { *Prothesis*. } Beginning {
 { *Syncope*. } is called { *Epenthesis*. } { *in the* } Middle { a word.
 { *Apocope*. } led { *Paragoge*. } { *End of* }

The knowing
 of these, helps to
 understand the
 true words, or true
 order of words
 by marking.

1. The Change or Loss of Letters,
 as 'tis, ne'er, even, can't, won't,
 i. e. it is, never, evening, can-
 not, will not.
2. The Transposing of the Sylla-
 bles or Particles; as, Which I
 repent of, i. e. of which I repent.
 What man soever I speak to, i. e.
 to whatsoever man I speak.

II. In Construction of Words.

ENALLAGE changeth the Number, Case, Tense,
 or Kind of the Word.

ELLEIPSIS casts away }
 PLEONASMUS adds } a word, or words, unneces-
 sarily.

Enallage.

I. Of Number. A Substantive singular signifying
 many, may agree with a Plural Verb or Adjective;
 as *Part of the men* (or *Part*) *are drowned*: *Pars homi-*
num, (or Pars) merisunt: Where note, the Gender
 of the Adjective agrees with the Genitive, exprest
 or implied.

This Enallage is called SYNTHESIS.

Many a must be Latined with a Plural Substantive ; as many a man, multi homines.

II. Of Case: As *that himself may live*, i. e. *he may live*, Ipsum, ut vivat, optant. Terent. i. e. ipse.

This is called ANTIPTOSIS.

III. Of Tense. The *English* Present is Latined by the Preter, in such Speeches : As *he is risen* or *up*; surrexit. *I am come*, veni.

IV. Of the Kind : The former Substantive of such Compounds : As *Day-time*, *Gold cup*, *London-merchant*, *Sea-nymph*, &c. is to be Latined by an Adjective: As *tempus diurnum*, *poculum aureum*, *mercator Londinensis*, *nympha marina*.

Elleipsis.

The *Verb Substantive* is oft omitted; as *like master*, *like man*; ut dominus, ita servus.

The Nominative of the first, or second Person, expres't in *English*, is best left out in *Latine*; as *saiſt thou?* ais? *I say*, aio.

The Noun Substantive *Man* or *Men* is also often omitted, especially in *Interrogatives*, *Numerals*, *Indefinites*; as *who quis*, *one unus*, *every one quique*, &c.

The Relative is oft left out; as *Pay the money you ow*, i. e. *which you ow*, solve nummos quos debes.

Also the Interjection *O*; as *Sir*, domine, i. e. *O domine*.

On is used, for *go on* perge: *up*, for *get up* surge.

Pleonasmus.

[*Being*] afore a Noun or Participle is omitted in *Latin*, as *being sick* ægrotus, or ægrotans. [*There*] or [*it*]

afore [*is*] in the beginning of a Clause ; as *there* or *it is nothing*, est nihil. [*For*] between a Verb, and *To* the sign of the Infinitive ; as, *I come for to buy*, venio emptum.

Many English words are Latined by one ; *As it were quasi* : *At length tandem* : *Being that, seeing that* (or *Being, seeing*) *fish that*, cum. *Ever and anon*, subinde ; *Ere it be long, within a while*, brevi : *I hold my peace*, taceo ; *to follow his book or study*, studere : *In the mean while or space*, interea : *Long since, a long while now ago*, jamdudum : *Most an end*, plerumque : *Hand over head*, negligenter : *Out of hand*, illico : *Much ado, or wish much ado*, difficulter : *Of his own accord*, head, ultro, sponte : *Out of his wits*, demens : *What in the World to do*, quid agere : *To write a good or bad hand*, bene or male scribere ; and very many others.

A Rule to turn *English* into *Latine*,
or *Latine* into *English*.

Find out. I. The *Verb*, by the sign (*do*, or *am*.)
II. The *Nominative Case*, by asking *who* or *what*,
with the Verb. III. The *Case following the Verb* ;
by asking, *whom*, or *what*. IV. The *Noun* agreeing with
the *Case* afore or after the Verb. V. The *Indeclinables*. VI. The *Case following the Indeclinables*, *Prepositions*, &c. VII. Lastly, the *Substantive*, (with
its *Participle*, &c.) which neither agrees with the
Verb, nor is governed of any word, (*i. e.* the *Ablative Absolute*.)

QUANTITAS VOCALIIUM.

Duplex est, Longa [linea recta] Brevis [Sursum, curva] ut māsā.

BREVES.

Vocales pro brevibus habentur: maximè ante alteram. Excipe Fio, corripitur vero fierem, fieri.

LONGÆ.

1. *Diphthongus: Vocalis contracta; ante duas consonas vel duplicem.*

2. *I inter duas vocales producit priorem, & V. plerumque. Excipe avus, avis, cavus, favius, gravis, brevis, levis, bovis, Jovis, novus, ovis, aveo, caveo, faveo, paveo, moveo, voveo, lavo, juvo.*

3. *A. E. I. juxta Analogiam conjugationis. Nisi ubi eas litera T. claudit, vel vocalis sequitur: etiam, A. verbi Do præter Da Das.*

COMMUNES.

4. *Vocalis brevis ante mutam sequente liquidâ, L. R.*

ULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

5. *Monosyllaba omnia producuntur. Excipe finita in B. D. T. item vir, quis, is, es à sum, bis, ter, an, que, ve, vel, nec, ne, interrogativum; in, per.*

6. *I. U. As, Es, Os. Excipe Nisi, quasi. Es crescens in ITIS: Item Compos, Impos.*

7. *Is in obliquis pluralibus: & secundâ singulari futuri subjunctivi; etiam præsentis verbi volo.*

8. *Us crescens in URIS, UTIS, UDIS.*

9. *O, Us in obliquis. Excipe Us tertiæ & Bus plurale.*

10. *A. in ablativo & adverbis: item E quinta, excipe ita.*

11. E.O. *adverbiales ex U s & E R.* Excipe bene, male, cito, sero.

ULTIMÆ COMMUNES.

12. *O in voce recta.* Mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, per Casuram.

PENULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

13. *Præterita & Supina dissyllaba priorem producunt.* Excipe Bibi, dedi, fidi, scidi, steri, tuli. Datum, ratum, satum, itum, litum, situm, rutum, & citum à cieo.

14. *Onis ex O, Oris ex or,* Excipe Arbor, Æquor, Marmor, Memor.

15. *Genitivi in Arum, Orum secundæ, Erum quintæ; sic, Erunt Ere Perfecti & Vocalis ante bam in Imperfecto.*

17. *Vocalis ante X crescens.* Excipe fax; grex, nex, calix, Fornix, nix, pix; præcox; crux, nux, dux, trux; phryx. Item Ex, Icis: Præter Vibex.

18. *Vocalis ante -do, -go, -le, -lis, -men, -nus, -na, -rus-tim.* Excipe verbalia in *ilis*; Materialia, & derivativa ab adverbis in *inus*, item ligo, anus, manus, genus, Dominus, bonus, onus, sonus, Columen. Gena, fiscina, fulcina, machina, pagina, sarcina, trutina, ferus, merus, torus, statim.

19. *Terminata in -Anis, -Atus, -Ela, -Etus, Eta, Ezum -Itis -Ofus -Orus -udus, -unis, -utus;* Excipe latus, -eris, Status, Sitis.

LONGÆ in quâcunque Spillabâ priori.

20. 1. *U. ante vel post R.* Excipe Meditativa in Urrio. Item cærus, querulus, nurus, tribus, hirundo, hirudo, rudens, rudis, rigo, rigeo, vireo, furo, rubeo.

21. O. U. ante M. Excipe coma, comes, cucumis, cumulus, crumena, domus, domo, homo, humus, incolumis, sumus; glomero, tumeo. Numerus.

22. U. ante C. Excipe Cucumis, volucer.

*Derivativa servant quantitatem Primitivorum;
Composita Simplicium; Græco-Latina Græcorum.*

Omissâ vero alterâ consonâ vocalis præcedens plerumque corripitur; uti & vocalis ultima prioris componentis. Porro Excipe

1°. Breves à longis, ut ârena, lûcerna, dîcax, fîdes, sôpor, innûba, pronûba, ôdium, vâdum, vîtium, nôto, nâto, de jêro, pe jêro, item prôcella, prôfanus, prôfestus, prôtugus, prôfundus, prônepos, prôfari, prôfiteor, prôficiscor, prôfecto. Sic Genitivus in êtis ex Es; item pêdis à pês; sâlis à sâl.

2°. Longas à brevibus, jûcundus, hûmanus, lîtera, hûmor, fêralis, imbêcillus, quâtuor, calcâris à calcâr, stâturus à stâtum.

Longæ

Longæ in his.

A	E	I	O	U
Acer, Adj.	Abstemius	Amicus	Boletus	Bubo
Ales	Cedo	Antiquus	Codex	Bafo
Ambages	Celo	Cimex	Conor	Cudo
Amentum	Cera	Dico-is	Copia	Cunæ
Ames	Clemens	Fibula	Copula	Fuligo
Ara	Creber	Finis	Coram	Glubo
Arco	Debeo	Ilex	Donum	Gluten
Ater	Debilis	Ilia	Gloria	Glutio
Balæna	Eruca	Inclino	Loligo	Ludo
Balilla	Lego-as.	Liber adj.	Lorica	Lugeo
Balo	Metor	Lilium	Moles	Lutum herb.
Basium	Pene	Lima	Nodus	Mugil
Blatero	Refina	Limes	Obex	Mugio
Brachium	Rete	Limus	Olim	Mula
Caligo	Sepes	Linum	Opilio	Muto
Clamo	Spelunca	Lorica	Ora	Mutio
Crates	Telum	Mendicus	Oro	Nabo
Fragum	Temo	Miles	Ploro	Nuto
Hamus	Velum	Mimus	Pono	Pubes
Labes	Velox	Nidus	Populus arb.	Pugio
Labor, Verb.	Venor	Nitor, Verb.	Poto	Pusio
Magalia		Nideo	Proles	Puteo
Mano		Pilum	Rodo	Scutum
Mane		Pituita	Solox	Stupa
Maturus		Posticum	Solus	Suber
Matutinus		Sibillum	Sopio	Sudo
Naris		Sido	Torus	Sugo
Nasus		Sidus		Uber
Palus, i.		Stipo		Uligo
Pala		Stipes		Utor,
Palo		Tibia		
Placo		Viburnum		
Parco		vicus		
Rado		Vinum		
Vagina		Vita		
Vagio		Vito		

THE CHILDRENS RULE,

Teaching how to write the days of the Moneth
in the Latine Stile.

1. *The Number of the days in each Moneth.*

*Ter denos numerant, Mensis Juvenilis, Aprilis,
Septimus & Nonus ; Reliquis superadditur unus :
Vult viginti octo, faciunt cui februa nomen.*

2. *The Calends, Nones, and Ides.*

*Primum quemque diem Mensis vocitato Kalendas,
Quatuor adde dies Nonas effeceris : addunt
Martius & Majus sex Julius Octoberque.
Adde dies octo Nonis, effeceris Idus.*

3. *The days coming between.*

*Sume diem è Nonis, aut Idibus, atque relicto
Adde unum : ante illas numeras dabit iste diemque :
Sume diem è totis Mensis cujusque diebus,
Adde duos : Numerusque diem dabit ante Calendas.
Fridie erit quicunque dies has proximus Anteit.*

31. Mar.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.	Jan. Aug. December.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Februarius.
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	6	4	4	4
3	5	3	3	3
4	4	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.
5	3	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Non.	8	8	8
7	Nonæ.	7	7	7
8	8	6	6	6
9	7	5	5	5
10	6	4	4	4
11	5	3	3	3
12	4	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.
13	3	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Id.	19	18	16
15	Idus.	18	17	15
16	17	17	16	14
17	16	16	15	13
18	15	15	14	12
19	14	14	13	11
20	13	13	12	10
21	12	12	11	9
22	11	11	10	8
23	10	10	9	7
24	9	9	8	6
25	8	8	7	5
26	7	7	6	4
27	6	6	5	3
28	5	5	4	Pridie Kal.
29	4	4	3	
30	3	3	Pridie Kal.	
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.		

Anno Bifextili dies sunt 29.
& Sext. Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.

S.

1.